P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,643—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th June.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	——	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,009	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

S. S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA.

SAILING ON OR ABOUT 20TH JUNE 1899.

PASSAGE can be SECURED APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.

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P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.

Bombay, 12th June 1899.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 17th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 17th June.

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Agents.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tues[illegible]
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,330	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4 249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some case, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & Co.,

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTES St. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body in great demand"	Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux"	Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour"	Per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour"	Per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour"	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	„	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
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THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

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We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

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HAVANA TOBACCO

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"MULETA" Principes

4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

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RESERVE FUND................ £500,000
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Bangkok.
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Batavia.
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Hongkong.
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Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

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Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 15th June, at 6 P.M.

FRED. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.
30th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,380
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,300 { 15,000	100	{ 100 { 75	} 8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	8 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	215
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs12½	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	740
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	410
Munnar M	300	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	35.
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	32	340x1
Sassoon	500	500	500	2.	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	3,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	25	365
Punjab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil	74
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	20
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,11

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Amsnoo	1,50	1,100	all	...	305
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	6	Nil	38
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 1½	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	902	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,575
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	56)
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	600	500	2.	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	430
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	730
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	380
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	435
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinganghat Mills	70.	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	0	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3.	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	3.	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	250
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	100
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	840	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.25	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 5	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvits.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,135
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	220
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	850
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	160
Southern Mahratta	1,21	250	250	dv s 12½	285xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.22½	650
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5.	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	..	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	580
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	497½

THE Queen (says "Truth") has lately developed in alarming weakness of the eyesight. Her Majesty is suffering from cataract, and she has just consulted Professor Pagenstecker, of Wiesbaden. He recommends a speedy operation, and he guarantees its success, being of the opinion that the Queen will entirely regain her former excellent sight. But the Queen is very reluctant to undergo the operation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 3-12m., 3-29a. Low water, 8-45m., 10-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 4 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Khandalla, Clan Grant, and Rhodesia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Sirdhana and Bisagno entered, and the steamer Dictator left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15 (weather permitting).

Y. M. C. A., BYCULLA BRANCH.—Rev. G. C. Walker, B.A., will deliver a lecture in the hall of the above rooms, to-night, at 8-30.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Superintendent Nolan returned, yesterday, from two months' leave, and has resumed the charge of his office as Superintendent of Police, E Division.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalaam, Ibo, and Chinde, per extra s. s. Khandalla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday.

A DESERTED CHILD.—On Tuesday morning, a newly born female child was found lying on the seashore at Worlee Kolliwada. The child was crying, but bore no marks of violence on the body. The police had it removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it is still living.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A CORPORATOR.—The case in which Dr. Nadirshaw H. Sukhia charged Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, J. P., and a member of the Municipal Corporation, with assault, was disposed of, yesterday, by Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court. After recording some further evidence in the case, the Magistrate dismissed the summons, and discharged the accused.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Garooduth Tookroo, employed in the Union Mills at Naigaum, while working at the loom, on Tuesday afternoon, accidentally had his right hand caught in the wheel and drawn in. He was extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured hand was amputated. The man is now being treated in the hospital.

BURNT BY CARBOLIC ACID.—Bayaji Luximon, a Hindu, aged sixteen years, an employe of the Plague Committee, was, on the 6th instant, engaged in fumigating a house at Falkland Road, when he was accidentally burnt by a quantity of carbolic acid falling on him from a jar, which he was then opening. The man is now lying under treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY FALLING OFF A TREE.—Mahadeo Kairo, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, climbed up a tree, on the Sewree Cross Road, to pluck off some fruits, on Tuesday afternoon. Suddenly the branch he was standing on gave way, and the boy fell to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the left thigh. The boy has been detained under treatment.

BURGLARY AT ERSKINE ROAD.—Suleman Somji, a crockeryware merchant, locked up his shop at Erskine Road, on Monday night, and went home. Early on the following morning the police discovered the lock on the door of the shop missing, and informed the complainant. The latter went to the place, and found five currency notes for the aggregate value of Rs. 40 had been stolen. A wooden cash box was also found missing, but it was subsequently recovered from a latrine at Erskine Road.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Raghoo Balla, a Hindu, was, on Tuesday last, cheated of his gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 20, by two men, one of whom he succeeded in arresting and making him over to the police. It appears that on the day in question Balla was going along the Clare Road, when he was met by two men, who entered into conversation with him and induced him to accompany them to the Morland Road Health Camp. Here the two men succeeded in inducing him to exchange his gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 20, for a brass finger ring, which they represented to be of gold. Immediately after handing over his ornament, complainant became suspicious and asked for its return. The two men declined to do so, and the man with the ornament made off. The complainant held on to the other man and made him over to a sepoy, who happened to be going his rounds at the time. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins charged the man, whose name is Syed Innoos Syed Ali, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with cheating Raghoo Balla in respect of the gold ear ornament. The case was remanded pending he arrest of the other accused.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE HITECHU SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Ery, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad who in March last, on the application of Framjee Dorabjee Kapadia and other creditors, ordered the winding up of the Hitechu Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and appointed Mr. Hudson a provisional liquidator. Mr. Kallabhai Lallubhai and Mr. Shah appeared on behalf of Girdharlal and Chotalal, the creditors and directors of the company; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga, appeared for the original applicant and the provisional director.

The grounds of appeal were that the order was passed by the Joint Judge without jurisdiction, that the order was opposed to law and equity and was oppressive and improper, that a large number of shareholders were against the winding up of the company, and that creditors to the amount of Rs. 1,50,000 had voted against the order for the winding up of the company.

Mr. Kallabhai said that the respondent in this case was a shareholder and had applied to the Joint Judge for the winding up of the company, and the court had granted the application. The pleader, however, submitted that the Joint Judge had no jurisdiction to dispose of the application. Attention was drawn to various sections, showing the distinction between the constitution of the District Court and the Court of a Joint Judge. Mr. Kallabhai submitted that, in the present case, the application for the winding up of the company to the District Judge was transferred to the Joint Judge, but the transfer gave the latter no jurisdiction. The transfer was repugnant to the spirit of the Companies' Act, which provided for the transfer of such applications to the High Court, and not to the Court of a Joint Judge. Assuming that a contributory under section 124 included a person in the position of the petitioner, section 132 made it necessary that he should have held the shares for a period of six months.

Mr. Branson said that the petitioner was on the company's register for two years.

Mr. Kallabhoy said the Joint Judge was wrong in passing an order for the winding up of the company on the petition, as a large number of shareholders and creditors were against the passing of the order.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster, who appeared on behalf of the petitioner, said that his client was a contributory, and as such had a right to present the application for the winding up of the company, and he was supported by a large number of creditors, who were all in favour of the winding up.

Mr. Bhaishunker stated, with the permission of the court, what actually took place in the Joint Judge's court at the time the order for the winding up was made.

The Chief Justice remarked that the facts were so tangled and the proceedings so irregular that he had to adjourn the matter for a fortnight in order to enable the parties to make affidavits, putting the case clearly before the court. His lordship asked Mr. Kallabhai to ascertain whether the secured creditors were willing to give up the debentures.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 14th June, 1899.

1. THE following having joined are posted to A Troop:—William John Keinsley Hegarty, John Ridley Boyes, William Hamilton Crombie, Alexander Logie Seikirk, Charles Edmund Sugden, and Telford Hewson.

2. There will be practice at tent-pegging, &c., on the sands at Church Gate, on Thursday morning, the 15th instant, at 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DACOITY AT OUR DOORS.

WITH regard to the dacoities recently committed at Worlee and Matunga, the *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Dacoity is only a name to us who dwell in Bombay and its suburbs, but we have had the evil brought to our doors, so to speak, by the recent dacoit outrages at Worlee and Matunga, where a gang of ruffians at night with torches and armed with sticks, have attacked private residences and beaten and robbed the inmates. The matter calls for very serious consideration, and as these districts are under the Bombay Police, we trust their recurrence will be rendered impossible. We congratulate Mr. Hartley Kennedy, who by the way has been probing deeply into police administration in Bombay, on the promptness with which he sent out mounted police to patrol the districts referred to. We trust this will have the desired effect; if not stringent measures will have to be adopted to put an end to a new evil in Bombay, and the strongest deterrent applied.

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

Native journals give voice to complaints against the working of the rules made under the Epidemic Diseases Act. It is said that so arbitrarily are some of these rules worked by subordinates of the Plague and Police departments that travelling in the remoter parts is becoming almost impracticable. The *Indian Spectator* asks:—And what is the gain to the public from these harsh and arbitrary proceedings? Instead of putting down the plague, our faddists and doctrinaires have succeeded in dislocating business almost everywhere. The *total* plague mortality at Karachi, for instance, cannot be higher than 3000, whilst hunger has carried off, perhaps, 1300 a *week*. So much for concentration of efforts on fades! Verily, these Plague Rules are driving the population desperate in some parts. And but for the Epidemic Diseases Act these rules would not have come into existence. And, who knows but that for the Act, much that has happened at Poona during the last two years might have been averted? Such is the question asked by those that have watched the events carefully. Be that as it might, we think it is high time the Government of India revised their Act, as promised in the light of actual experience. There is no excuse now to leave the making of rules to the sweet will of the Executive, no excuse for asking the public to trust to the tender mercies of those who have to give effect to the rules. An Act is, of course, necessary to effectuate the rules issued by the Venice Conference. But the Act must be clear and explicit, laying down definite principles that are not to be mistaken. Hitherto we have had an Act, passed in a hurry, and telling the Executive in so many words almost—whenever there is a dangerous epidemic coming on, you may do exactly as you like.

THE SHOWERS OF NATIVE TITLES.

The native titles conferred by the Birthday Honours Gazette have come to be regarded with ridicule in certain quarters. The *Rast Goftar* observes:—As the honors list has been studied, the cry in regard to the bestowal of Khan Bahadurs and the other native distinctions has increased. The titles distributed at times have been bestowed, to use the term applied by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, "to mere nobodies" and there is something in the complaint. Many of the recipients themselves would perhaps have preferred a money consideration for their plague services, and this would have been the more advisable course. We think that titles should be bestowed only where their dignity can be maintained. What respect can the public have for a Rao Saheb who is in receipt of a salary of Rs. 25 and in debt and difficulties?

THE QUEEN "A MIRACLE OF WOMANHOOD."

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—A miracle of womanhood! This is no poetic fiction or hyperbolism. One of Shakespeare's *dramatis personæ* has been long since characterized as the queenliest of woman and the womanliest of queen. One notices the realization of that ideal in Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress. In her is to be witnessed the most exquisite union of gentleness with power which is decidedly the acme of womanhood and queenliness. Tenderness without weakness, dignity without pride, suffering without passion and grandeur without ostentation—these rare qualifications of a real classical beauty pointing to "the depth and not the tumult of the soul" present Her Majesty before her loyal and devoted subjects as certainly the highest miracle of queenhood and womanhood. "And what can be more true," says the *Hindu*, "than that she has been 'our *Dhruva* on life's troubled sea?' We see the Queen-Empress most vividly in her gracious Proclamation of 1858, and that document is indeed our *Dhruva* on the troubled sea of political life."

THE WAR OF TARIFFS.

The *Rast Goftar* states that the war of tariffs on the Western and Southern India Railways is at an end, and writes:—We notice with much satisfaction that the Western and Southern India Railways have agreed to a uniform system with regard to goods traffic, which is calculated to be a great boon to the public. Constant transhipment will not now be necessary, and goods will be carried to the benefit of all the railways concerned. There had been a keen competition up to this, which had many disadvantages and very often in their efforts to get an imagined advantage a company suffered loss. This will now cease, and merchants will welcome the change.

LORD CURZON ASSERTING HIS INDIVIDUALITY.

Several of the native journals notice with pleasure that Lord Curzon has begun to assert his individuality in many directions. The *Gujerati* remarks:—Whatever else he may be, he cannot be a doll in the hands of cleverer persons. He is convinced that the present system which requires the repetition of the process of reporting and re-reporting five or ten times over, is waste of public time and money and official energy. He is bent upon reforming it. That is a move in the right direction, and the public welcome this reform, which ought to have been carried out years ago.

OPIUM SATTA IN SURAT.

The *Rast Goftar* doubts the correctness of the decision of the Surat Magistrate in the Opium Satta case, and says:—We observe that all the accused in the Surat opium gambling case have been convicted, the magistrate holding that the house in which they were arrested were "places" within the meaning of the Act. It will be remembered that the Chief Court, Punjab, some time ago held that opium satta was not gambling as a certain amount of calculation was necessary before laying a stake. The point of view from which the Magistrate at Surat approached the subject was whether the gaming was carried on in "a place." We notice by the way the orginator of the gaming shops in Surat was not brought before the Magistrate who remarked upon this fact and we are tempted to enquire why the Police have allowed the chief offender to escape the punishment meted out to the others. Opium Satta is common all over India, and it remains to be seen what effect the Magistrate's decision will have all over the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th June.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·540
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·5
Dew Point		77·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded is 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·8
General Directions of wind*		SSE, SE, S, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	270
Fall of Rain		0·07
Total fall during month		4·87
" " year		6·52
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 14th		0·77

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 13.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 14.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	79·3

THE International Miners' Congress met on May 22 in Brussels, assembling at a new "Maison du People," erected by the Socialist co-operative societies. Mr. T. Burt, M.P., occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings urged the importance of the organisation of labour, contending that strikes diminished in frequency as trade unions increased in strength. After transacting formal business, the Congress adjourned. On May 23 the Congress passed a resolution in favour of a legal eight-hours day, the only dissentients being the representatives of the Northumberland miners. A resolution holding employers liable for all accidents and forbidding contracting out by either workmen or employers was adopted on May 24. In the afternoon a discussion was begun on the question of a minimum wage.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	3 77	4 55	11 40	6 45
Wednesday, June 14th	2 10	0 93	2 22	0 7
Total	9 87	5 48	13 62	6 52
Total fall to June 14th, 1898	10 93	12 4	13 54	10 15
Total fall to June 14th, 1897	0 00	4 55	5 17	7 37

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·470	E	7	93·1	78·1	67	0·02	0·41	+0·10
Sirsa	29·438	SE	14	101·3	81·6	40	?	..	...
Delhi	29·511	S	11	87·2	71·6	79	0·30	0·74	+0·21
Agra	29·531	SE	..	94·0	74·9	91	1·37	1·37	+0·84
Cawnpore	29·507	ENE	1	89·8	76·1	81	0·28	2·29	
Allahabad	29·488	ENE	9	98·1	78·8	70	...	0·02	—1·08
Jhansi	29·561	NW	7	92·2	73·1	79	1·45	1·46	+0·88
Jacobabad	29·368	SE	4	113·2	84·5	58	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·423	WSW	13	94·9	84·3	73	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·525	ENE	7	105·1	78·9	64	...	0·00	—0·59
Ajmere	29·300	Calm	10	105·9	88·0	58	...	0·00	—0·33
Deesa	29·491	W	15	106·6	82·0	54	...	0·00	—0·21
Ahmedabad	29·504	W	5	104·3	84·1	55	...	0·17	...
Bhuj	29·474	W	20	98·8	80·4	56	...	0·00	—0·55
Jamnagar	29·190	WSW	22	99·6	82·2	64	..	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·514	W	11	105·4	79·5	77	...	1·73	+1·00
Bhavnagar Para	29·522	NW	1	101·1	83·3	63	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·518	W	11	88·1	82·8	81	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·182	WNW	9	99·5	81·5	62	...	2·34	+1·31
Indore	29·503	W	1	96·2	78·1	66	..	2·25	—0·21
Saugor	29·499	W	6	93·3	69·1	95	0·85	1·44	+0·15
Jubbulpore	29·511	WNW	5	100·5	80·6	61	...	0·73	—1·10
Hoshangabad	29·559	NE	1	98·6	81·7	63	..	0·22	—2·30
Khandwa	29·530	WSW	7	102·2	81·6	68	..	0·18	—1·95
Raipur	29·524	SW	7	91·3	76·1	62	..	0·84	—1·44
Nagpur	29·540	WSW	10	93·7	78·1	67	...	0·87	—2·05
Amraoti	29·548	WSW	4	90·2	76·3	74	...	2·40	—0·01
Akola	29·511	SW	4	92·4	77·8	73	...	0·76	—1·24
Surat	29·507	Calm	7	94·2	81·6	72	...	0·47	—1·45
Malegaon	29·501	NE	4	93·4	77·1	81	...	0·69	—1·58
Bombay	29·518	SE	11	85·0	76·9	92	0·84	5·61	—0·19
Poona	29·531	Calm	7	84·6	72·4	82	0·24	2·31	+0·12
Ahmednagar	29·566	Calm	2	94·9	72·0	80	0·16	4·60	...
Aurangabad		Calm	5	84·3	72·7	87	...	3·93	...
Sholapur	29·560	SW	15	95·2	74·5	61	0·06	0·95	—2·02
Ratnagiri	29·519	SSE	5	83·4	75·4	93	1·82	17·77	+3·61
Belgaum	29·581	SW	29	73·3	68·3	95	1·01	5·35	+1·98
Goa	29·611	WSW	13	84·0	75·4	96	2·89	15·57	..
Karwar	29·653	SW	8	81·7	75·5	88	2·64	15·67	—2·87
Mangalore	29·713	WSW	6	81·3	73·4	96	3·90	20·88	+2·50
Calicut	29·769	WSW	15	80·2	72·5	90	1·85	15·56	—1·87
Cochin	29·802	W W	L	80·4	73·7	83	2·62	12·00	—1·3
Bangalore	29·703	WSW	22	82·8	65·8	84	0·02	0·38	—1·8
Secunderabad	29·581	SW	11	90·6	73·0	69	0·05	1·49	—0·71
Masulipatam	29·587	WNW	14	98·7	78·1	63	...	0·13	—2·31
Bellary	29·622	WSW	16	91·2	74·7	63	...	1·52	+0·56
Cuddapah	29·623	WNW	G	103·2	80·4	69	...	0·18	—1·58
Madras	29·656	WSW	9	101·0	83·0	50	...	0·11	—0·34
Coimbatore	29·721	W	12	85·4	71·6	68	...	0·06	—0·71
Trichinopoly	29·700	W	13	99·1	79·3	57	...	0·16	—0·49
Negapatam	29·697	W	17	99·5	79·9	63	...	0·00	—0·80
Colombo	29·821	SW	8	86·5	75·0	91	0·31	6·65	+1·86
Aden	29·683	E	9	94·8	84·8	56	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·75 (5·32); G. T. H., 0·93 (6·53); St. G. H., 1·01 (6·55); C. P., 0·84 (5·64).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular and show a brisk rise at Jeypore, a brisk fall at Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Masulipatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail at most other places, except at Malegaon, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore, where they are blowing from north-east or south-east. The force has been strong to a gale at Rajkot, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary and Negapatam, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 35 miles an hour at Belgaum, 24 at Bangalore, 22 at Secunderabad, 20 at Bhuj, and 16 at Sirsa, Sholapur, Bellary and Trichinopoly.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Cuddapah, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Rajkot, Deesa and Ajmere, and the minimum 3° to 8° at Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore, Neemuch and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Indus Valley and Central India and at Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Deesa, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Cawnpore and Sirsa, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·90"), Goa (2·89"), Karwar (2·64") and Cochin (2·62"), between one and two inches at Agra, Jhansi, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Calicut, light to moderate showers at Delhi, Cawnpore, Saugor, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar and Colombo, and a few drops at Secunderabad, Bangalore, Sholapur and Lahore.

As anticipated in yesterday's report, a further fall of barometer has taken place, and now the abnormal chart as well as the isobars show that a small but well-defined and distinct storm centre has formed on and off the West-Coast. Its centre lies in about Latitude 17° N., Longitude 72° E., and the weather both over sea and land lying between Latitudes 14° and 22° N. Longitudes 68° and 76° E., is in a very unsettled condition. This morning the wind was blowing high at Belgaum, a velocity of 35 miles an hour being reported from that station. The sea is very rough at Cochin and Goa, rough at Colombo, Ratnagiri and Veraval, and the wind except at Belgaum is light at the West Coast stations. Heavy rain continues to fall on the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiri and, as the monsoon gradient is still nearly twice as steep as usual from Ratnagiri to Cochin, heavy rain is to be expected there. A further fall of barometer appears likely at Bombay, and the weather though at present quiet may become stormy at any moment on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Karwar.

The s. s. Clan Macleod left Aden on the 5th, and up to Longitude 52° E. experienced light to moderate easterly and south-easterly winds and moderate to high sea and swell; thence to Longitude 65° E., fresh to strong monsoon and a high sea; to arrival in Port on the 12th, moderate to fresh west-south-westerly and variable winds, frequent passing light to heavy showers every day, with thunder and lightning on the 10th and 11th, and a high sea and swell.

The following telegram was received from the Simla Office yesterday:—

"Following telegraphed to ports Karachi to Alibag: Cyclonic storm apparently forming off coast in about Latitude seventeen; the storm when it begins to move will probably travel to north-west towards entrance to Persian Gulf; hoist warning signal.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

WEDNESDAY: The barometer has continued to fall along West Coast, and at Bombay and Ratnagiri, where the wind remains south-easterly. Pressure is largely below the normal average, and the cyclonic storm off the coast is apparently growing deeper. Pressure differences are very steep to the south of the storm, and the south-west wind from Goa southward to Cochin is blowing strongly at the head of the Bay. A small storm is apparently forming, and the winds there are cyclonic, but the force is low at present. Elsewhere there has not been much change. The sky is cloudy to overcast, except in the extreme north-west. There has been practically no rain over the central parts of the country, Rajputana, Sind, the Punjab, North-West Himalayas and east of the Peninsula, and only scattered showers in the North-West Provinces, but elsewhere rain has been general, the largest amounts being over three inches in Akyab, Calcutta, Mangalore, and Goa, and over two inches in Mergui, Tavoy, Ranchi, Cochin, Mercara, Karwar, and Marmugoa. The temperature has changed irregularly; it is higher than usual in Rajputana and Gujerat, and part of Madras and Burma, and below elsewhere. The deficiency averages nearly ten degrees over the North-West Provinces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain D Maganzini, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong (17th May,) with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (13th May,) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 1 deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon and very high sea on Malabar Coast with heavy rain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Yusuf Abdoola Barzad, Mr Jamal bin Mahomed, Mr Ahmed Shaikh, Mr Ebrahim bin Sulleman, Mr Alli bin Ahmed, Miss Nabai, Miss Poshinbai, Mr N J Siratsos, Mr Abdool Razack, Mr Jassim Aboo Sahan, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 14.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Kt Errant	4717	Jones			K N & Co
Rhodesia	2299	Bate			C & EduljI
Canara	1210	Scott			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2038	Smith			M M & Co
Ileafsee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Okhla	3435	Peck			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Daugherty			M M & Co
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Shanghai	2163	Bennett	Trieste		P & O Co
Clan Grant	2071	Elliot			F M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Stewart	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Cave	Calcutta		M M & Co
Oolobaria	2420	Sheldrick			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclead	1283	Walker			F M & Co
B	Megna	771	Honeywood	P Gulf	16-6	M M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Mauritius	17-6	B P S N Co
F	Moorgate	2082	Harland	Liverpool	20-6	J M & Co
G	Pachumba	544	Skinner	P Gulf	15-6	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	17-6	Sphd & Co
M	Sutlej	2103	Weston	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2490	Wilks	Genoa	17 6	Bombay Co
O	Wilberforce	1980	Willis	Havre	24-6	Bombay Co
P Y	Maru	2058	Nunome	Yokohama	15-6	N Y K
R	Haidari	1565	Clarke	R S Ports	17-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dictator	2659	Jones	Karachi	14-6	K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporito	Hongkong	17-6	F Baldovino
4	Ravenshoe	2351	Pengelly	Liverpool	17-5	W&A G&Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	16-6	P & O Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Symons			P & O Co
7	Coromandel	4651	Vibert	Shanghai	20-6	P & O Co
8	Istria	1957	Cravietto	Trieste	18-6	A L S N Co
10	Kt Bachelor	4092	Freggart	Hull	20-6	K N & Co
12	Carthage	2293	Gadd	London	17-6	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	700	Livingstone	Karachi	16-6	M M & Co
16	Mobile	2183	Whittingham	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zulu.................2746 tons gross................ W & A G & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 1·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Bisagno s	Maganzini	Hongkong, June 17.
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta, May 13.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dictator s	Jones	Karachi.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Skinner, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ravenshoe s—40 bales wool, T Jeewandas; 75 bales wool Nensey Heerjee; 50 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 201 cwt turmeric, Bauer and Krause; 25 bales wool, Merallibhoy Mooraj; 1 case wool, E Moojee; 16 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 58 bales wool, Moti Jetha; 603 cwt myrabollams, C Macdonald and Co.

Moorgate s—8,000 cwt wheat, Sassoon and Co; 61 tons copper coins, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1, bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 41 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 25 cwt deer horns, G H Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—2,000 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey 100 cwt myrabollams, N Futehaily and Co; 1,978 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 770 bales cotton, 6,027 cwt linseed and 320 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 3,893 cwt myrabollams, W Pecher; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—300 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—6 bales aloe fibre, N Futehaily and Co; 35 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mobile s—16,071 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 999 cwt groundnut's 2,880 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Moorgate s—2,131 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,500 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilberforce s—300 cwts cresseed, A Blascheck and Co; 990 cwt mustar seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts bone meal, Moolji Jamali; 10 cases Lemon grass oil, Moolji Hurridas; 4,0.0 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—120 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Anatolia s—1,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt wheat, Volkart Bothers; 4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yamaguchi Maru s—125 cwt cloves, Quan Lun Hoo.
Tientsin s—57 cwt cloves, L M Bhesania.
R Rubattino s—169 cwt raisins, Abdool H Cumroodin and Co; 32 cwt cloves, P F Talati; 69 cwt cloves, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

R Rubattino s—125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.
Coromandel s—200 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 7 bales woollen blankets, Ewart Latham and Co; 500 bales twist, K Pallonjee; 450 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co. 500 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 150 bales twist, Ghordhandas Khatau; 250 bales twist, Dwarkadas Dhuramsi; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 2 0 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, The Dhun Mills Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—6 cwt ivory, G Radhacrishandas; 2 cwt ivory, F Khoobchand; 1 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

630-98—Hiralal M and M—Ahmed Miyan Alibhai Shirvey vs Sharifabibi and others—K J Mantri.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parbat alias Corebai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.
410-98—Payne G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy and others—Dikshit and D and K B Mehta.
741-98—Madhowjee Veerjee—Jeewandas Purshotum vs Dayal Bhimjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.
49-93—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansuklal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.

Short Causes.

247-98—Crawford B and Co—Ellin Atkins vs Edward O'Brien—Smetham B and Noble—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Testamentary suit for dismissal.

2-99—Madhowjee V Kesserbai widow vs Ranchord Girdher—Janardhan and A.

Long Causes.

738-98—Hiralal M and M—J H Graham and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Cassum—Payne G and S and K D Shroff.

Commercial Cause.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-99—Shamrao Pandurang—Apurnabai vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S.
306-99—Ardesir H and D—Datoobhai Hassum and others vs Valli Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co, Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M.
562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hanootram and others—S B Mody and Edgelow G and W.
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—M A Vakil.
73-99—In person, a pauper—Aboo Ibrahim vs Raghoonath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

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FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

THERE was an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Consols yesterday in London, to 108 11-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·19 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £66 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 day's sight was unaltered, at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. cheaper, at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and 1-4 cent. in New York, at 60 1-2 cents. per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 3-4 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 3,070,000 quarters, compared with 3,170,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday in London with a good demand. Madras Prime qualities were 1d. higher, and common qualities 1-2 to 1d. lower; Bombay were also 1-2 to 1d. lower. The total quantity sold was 710,000.

The statement of the shipments of Piece-Goods during the month of May, issued in London, showed that, of "Plain Cottons" there were 78,950,000 yards, or 20,900 bales and 5,100 cases, shipped to Calcutta; 37,600,000 yards, or 9,700 bales and 6,500 cases to Bombay; 8,900,000 yards, or 1,900 bales and 2,100 cases to Karachi; 5,050,000 yards, or 1,900 bales and 600 cases to Madras. To Bombay there were 8,800,000 yards of "Colored Cottons" shipped; to Calcutta, 8,450,000 yards; to Karachi, 3,200,000 yards; to Madras, 100,000 yards. The missions of "Printed Cottons" to Bombay were 9,000,000 yards; to Calcutta, 3,700,000 yards; to Karachi, 3,200,000 yards; to Madras, 1,150,000 yards. Of "Twist," Bombay received 850,000 lbs.; Madras, 750,000 lbs.; Calcutta, 550,000 lbs.; Karachi, 150,000 lbs.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yerterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 2,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. and 3 5-16d. per lb. for June and October-November delivery. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New Yok Ready Mid-Uplands continued at 65 2-16 cents per lb.; September futures were 3 points lower at 5·91 cents., and December 4 points, at 5·96 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899	1898.	1897
Tuesday's Receipts	5,000	4,700	1,000
Three days' „	17,000	9,800	2,400
Since 1st September	8,41,000	8,414,900	6,576,000

Locally the Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day. Exporters bought some 1,300 bales, and Mills 1,100 bales. Prices were inclined to give way slightly.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and steady; there has been a partial advance in the latter of 1-2 an. per cent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,315	bales.
Wheat	25,879	cwts.
Linseed	6,877	„
Rapeseed	5,590	„
Poppyseed	1,603	„
Castorseed	898	„
Rice	9,472	„

FREIGHTS are rather quiet. Sellers' ideas are still above those of buyers. Business for Hamburg has been done at 20s. per ton, and for Havre at 19s. 6d. to 21s.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but little business reported either way, closing without change:—

Bank Bills on Demand,	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	„
Francs	1·69½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady at 100 13-16 and 100 7-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents; Threes remain at 94.

SHARES are quite dull. Curimbhoy Mill are Rs. 10 higher; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 4.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1899-1900:—

	In June 1899. Bengal.	In May 1899. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	37,40,000	9,00,000	46 40,000
Actual	36,58,550	5,52,500	42,11,050
Better than Estimate	......	......	......
Worse than Estimate	81,450	3,47,500	4,28,950

The sales of Bengal opium and two month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of June 1899. Bengal.	To end of May 1899. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	1,12,20,000	18,00,000	1,30,20,000
Actual	1,11,99,950	17,81,000	1,29,80,950
Better than Estimate	......	......	......
Worse than Estimate	20,050	19,000	39,050

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd June, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	...	52
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	7,453	7,565	28	15,046
Total for 22 weeks.	7,953	7,965	28	15,946
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	266	642	2	910
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	37	..	53
Total to corresponding date do.	3 819	9,976	159	13,954

Decrease for the week............ Rs 10
Increase to date............ „ 1,992

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,54,083	Rs. 4,67,158	Rs. 4,568	Rs. 6,25,809
Corresponding week last year Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	7,65,144

Decrease .... Rs. 1,39,335.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe. perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila Philippines on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamedes and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYANT—June 9, at Harvington, Simla, the wife of F Beadon Bryant, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

INNES—June 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of T E D Innes, Agent, Bulrampur Estate, of a daughter.

WILSON—June 9, at "Waverly," Bangalore, the wife of Mr S J Wilson, of Cheppergooty Estate, Mudigere, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD has found in the exodus of the rural population of England a theme of greater pathos, and more full of tragic possibilities than his imagination has ever conjured with in the veldts of South Africa. In an address to the Chamber of Agriculture of Norfolk, he owned that imagination failed him when he looked forward to the time in the not distant future when England will be spotted over with huge overgrown cities, surrounded, each of them, by market gardens, and beyond, what would be called in Africa veldt—unimproved or scantily improved country, broken here and there by the mansions of rich Colonial or City men, encircled by their areas of sporting land. What he said had reference especially to the Eastern counties, but it is well known that the depletion of the agricultural districts is in steady progress throughout the United Kingdom. Sussex is not one of the Eastern counties, nor is Kent; yet in the former two hundred thousand acres are relapsing into waste moorland, and for years past some of the best land within twenty miles of London cannot find tenants and would be gladly sold in fee-simple by the impoverished proprietors at £6 an acre. Some of the better off Jewish traders in Whitechapel have been tempted by the low price to purchase freehold property in that Home county and re-sell it, in small lots, to their co-religionists. Mr. Haggard confines his attention chiefly to the continual and progressive shrinkage of the rural population in Norfolk and the neighbouring counties, and especially of the agricultural labourers. Field and farm work has to be done by elderly men, or by the physically or mentally weak, who can turn to nothing else. The young men seek employment in the towns, and if they go on the land at all, it is with the fixed desire to leave it and get twenty or twenty-five shillings a week at some other work. The great novelist farms some four hundred acres of land; of his four ploughmen none is under 50, and two are between sixty and seventy. How are these aged ploughmen to be replaced when in a year or two they go into the workhouse or obtain oldage pensions from a paternal Government? It is the same with other classes of agriculturists, those who milk the cows—women will not undertake that work in these days—thatchers, ditchers, and drillers, who require training and judgment. It was in vain that for a whole year the distinguished author sought a young and intelligent labourer whom he could tempt with the offer of a good cottage. They all preferred a garret in a city slum. The same complaint was made by everyone in the neighbourhood. The Inspector of two counties and parts of two others reported in 1897-98 that between 1871 and 1891 one-tenth of the agricultural labourers of Norfolk had left the land, and there was reason to believe that since then the decrease had been accelerated. The decrease in Suffolk during the same period exceeded ten per cent. "A constant drain of the best class of labourers is going on; the old and infirm are left, and these necessarily come on the rates." In Mr. Haggard's neighbourhood forty cottages are empty.

An estate-agent in Hertfordshire testified that the same process is in progress in that county, and gave the "true and serious" facts as follows: All the young men have quitted or are quitting the land for the army, the navy, towns, railways, police, and large nursery gardens near London, leaving only the idle young men and those of weak intellect—who are of no use anywhere—the middle-aged and the old to work the land, and as these die, or become incapacitated through illness, there is no one to take their place. It is, therefore, only a matter of time when there will be very few hands left for agricultural work. Nothing but a considerable rise in wages could check the flight from the country to the towns, and the farmers, with present prices, cannot afford to increase their outgoings for labour. Mr. Haggard was told by a farmer that "Education has done it all," and he is afraid that there is a good deal of truth in that explanation. Lord Walsingham sees that the time is at hand when he must let a number of farms, which he has hitherto kept going at a loss, go out of cultivation for want of hands to carry them on. He deemed it a charity to give the agricultural population employment, but they will not work at farming. "Better education makes every young man desire to wear a black coat, and the drift is towards the towns, where clerks are superabundant already, and the brain-market is overstocked. Mechanical invention may come to the rescue to some extent. I send a lot of milk to London"—so do the Hollanders and the Danes—"and I shall probably be obliged to milk the cows by machinery, for the men here dislike the job, and the women won't do it. . . . High wages will not mend matters, for farming is very uphill work at present prices, and if the labour bill runs high, no profit can be made, and the land must go back to rabbits. Already many farmers prefer to pay their rent out of these rather than run the risks of higher cultivation." Having proved—what has been indeed sufficiently evident for years past—that there is a shrinkage of the rural population and that it is increasing, and not likely to decrease, Mr. Haggard proceeded to inquire into its causes. Before following him on that dispiriting quest, we must express surprise that a man who has seen so much of the world should speak as if the exodus which he regards with such evident misgiving, not to say apprehension, was a phenomenon confined to England. Fortunately, or unfortunately, that is not the case. Since the successful war of 1870-71, which gave Germany the capital required to set up as a manufacturing country, the population has left the villages in large numbers to overcrowd the cities. Magdeburg, which numbered some eighty thousand inhabitants twenty-five years ago, has now about four hundred thousand. The migration to foreign countries and to the newly found German colonies has increased the drain on the rural districts. There is the same complaint that farming does not pay. Large landed proprietors close their country houses, and endeavour to make an income in business or live frugally on the investments of former years. All the great and many of the smaller cities have overspread their old limits, factories and the artisans employed in them take an important part in supplying the demand of foreign markets—a business formerly supposed to be specially reserved by Providence for the British manufacturer. Germany is very proud of her success in this lucrative field. But the Emperor is beset with anxiety on the one hand, by the angry protests of the Agrarians against the ruin brought on their interests; on the other, by the ever-increasing strength of Socialism in the manufacturing towns. Russia has within the last twenty years set herself with great energy to become a manufacturing nation, and has already gone far on that road. Four-fifths of the estates left to the nobles when the serfs were emancipated, and every village given the proprietorship of the lands the villagers formerly cultivated for their lords is now mortgaged to the Government, which abstains from foreclosing through mingled motives—policy and a sense of equity. Every year sees a migration of some two hundred thousand cultivators to reap the harvests of the fertile sunny south from which some twenty or thirty thousand do not return. Last year when the Siberian Railway had reached a distant point 220,000 emigrants crowded to the trains and the railway officials were greatly perplexed to find the means of transporting these wholly unexpected passengers seeking new homes in a scarcely explored region. In France the population does not increase, and therefore the exodus from the country to the towns or colonies is not as great as it otherwise would be. But it exists, and on a scale sufficient to alarm economists who deplore the "restlessness" of the agricultural class. Even in the United States, the farmers are mortgaged to the hilt, and Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent over the iniquity of crucifying them on a cross of gold.

Having refreshed our memory on these not irrelevant points, we can better appraise the value of the various reasons given to Mr. Haggard when he set out to inquire why the farm labourers in Eastern England are a banishing quantity. He was told that the spread of education had made labour on the land distasteful to the young, that the housing of the labourers was "in some cases" insufficient; that the desire for music-halls and other forms of entertainment drew young men away from the dull life of the country. He is inclined to believe that there is some truth in these and other similar reasons, but his good sense led him to grasp the fact that the first cause is economic—the labourer leaves the land because it cannot pay him sufficient to keep him upon it. In the present depressed state of the agricultural industry of that part of the country—and he might add of other parts as well—the cultivator of the land cannot pay him better wages and live himself. As the farmer cannot find labour at the only price he can afford to pay, the day must come when the poorer land goes out of cultivation, and the area under grass will be largely increased. Mr. Haggard, who foresees that unless something be done to check the exodus the light and the heavy soils alike will go out of cultivation and become grass land, does not appear to be aware that land eventually grows weary of growing grass, and grows thistles, nettles, docks, and other weeds instead. In Ireland it was observed, many years since, that the grass lands were gradually relapsing into bog—a fact verifiable by the official returns showing that the area of waste lands is steadily increasing—*pari passu* with the exodus of the agricultural population. Mr. Haggard is more concerned with the effect of the immigration from the rural districts on the great cities, and especially on London, which appals even his practised imagination. Yet what else can he expect unless the country folk cease to flock into the crowded courts of sweltering cities, and unless agriculture once again becomes a profitable industry. The pale, undersized cockney running in and out of offices is not the man to replace the robust country-bred soldier who won our battles in the beginning of the century. Well, the stalwart fellow who loaded his Brown Bess with a cartridge, the end of which he had bitten off with his teeth, was not possessed of a Lee-Metford with a magazine attached from which the present day soldier can pump lead on his enemy and make him keep his distance. Seeing that the only remedy for the migration from the open fields to the sweltering city that suggests itself to Mr. Rider Haggard is a Royal Commission to inquire and report, it is as well to console ourselves with the fact that our neighbours and rivals are suffering from the same malady, and that we can pull through somehow as well as they by using our wits and our machine guns.

THE recent petition from the British settlers in the Transvaal to Her Majesty's Government, apart from the meeting of the President and the British representative, brought South African affairs once more into the arena of practical politics, which are discussed by Mr. Arnold White in the "National Review." It is pointed out that this petition differs from previous documents of the kind, inasmuch as it is the voluntary and spontaneous demand on the part of middle and working class Uitlanders, who acted without any suggestive influence of the millionaires of Park Lane or Johannesburg. Mr. Rhodes has had nothing to do with it, and the Transvaal Uitlanders feel that his intervention in their affairs in the past has not been of a kind for them to desire its renewal. There is no doubt that the Jameson Raid did infinite harm to the cause of British settlers and has delayed the granting of the right to self-government. Three years have gone by since that disastrous blunder was committed, and any movement on their part in the interval has met with scant sympathy. The Uitlanders live and move with a stinging sense of humiliating inferiority as compared with the Dutch. The dominant note of the English character is pride of race, and although they live in political serfdom they are ever conscious of their superiority over the Boer. The chief burden of taxation falls upon their shoulders, but they are refused by their Boer masters any share in its disposal. They ask for no privileges which are not theirs by right, in some cases by Treaty. Under the Convention of 1884 Great Britain claims suzerainty over the Transvaal, and Mr. Chamberlain announced that the British Government would maintain it at all cost. If the British Government have allowed these rights to be whittled away by the carelessness of the English Government, or by the demands made on the Government from political complications in other parts of the world, the fault is not with the Uitlanders. The latter groan under high-handed oppression, which promises to become greater in the immediate future. Further reactionary legislation is resolved on by Mr. Kruger. The liquor law is to be tampered with. The five per cent. tax on dividends is to be converted into a two and a-half per cent. tax on the gross output, which is equivalent to nearly ten per cent. on dividends. For pure impudence one has only to contemplate the proposed law which prohibits natives under twenty from working in the mines before they have passed an apprenticeship on Boer farms. This new Labour Law is a target for scandalous abuse, and will reflect severely on the unfortunate Kaffir. The Convention of 1884 was expressly framed for the protection of the Kaffir, who, no less than the Uitlander, stands in need of a helping hand from the Suzerain Power. The object of this law, as stated in the preamble, is to prevent the corruption of the morals of young Kaffirs by being employed in mines at too early an age. But the Kaffir is not young at twenty. He is already in the possession of one or more wives, and the Boer solicitude for his morals merely takes the form of preventing him from purchasing cattle in order to pay the market price of his spouses. Mr. White points out that although the British public have apparently become insensible to the well-established grievances of their fellow subjects in the Transvaal, Mr. Kruger is alive to the dangers of the situation. He is fully aware that a collision between Great Britain and the South African Repulic could only have one ending. The Boers are pushing forward more vigorously, and it must be obvious that it is futile to hope that ink and paper will secure proper respect for England and her flag, and the safeguarding of British interests which are supposed to be secured by Convention. The petitioners, whose appeal to their fellow countrymen is now under consideration by the Government, are suffering from that class of injury which is the direct cause of every successful rebellion which has yet been made by people of our own race. Mr. White thinks the Boer Government will only climb down when sufficient pressure is exerted, and that the time has now come for the British Government either to act decisively in the terms of the Colonial Secretary's declaration or to acquiesce in the renunciation of a suzerainty they are unable to define or unwilling to maintain.

RAIN is still wanted in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Rajputana; elsewhere the position is generally satisfactory. But in Rajputana there are 6,859 persons in receipt of famine relief, while 548 others are on ordinary works or gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. The number in receipt of relief in the Central Provinces has rapidly increased to 5,759, the majority of them being in Saugor and the others in Damoh district. There is no necessity for relief in other provinces. Agricultural operations in Rajputana are proceeding satisfactorily, and generally agricultural stock is in fair to good condition, though cattle are getting lean and emaciated in Kherwara. Fodder is scarce throughout the greater part of Rajputana. Prices are rising in two States, and there is a slight rise in Ajmere. Rain is badly wanted in the Punjab for autumn sowings. The outturn of the spring crops is reported average or below average but the prospects of the extra spring crops are fair. The standing autumn crops are generally in fair condition. Cattle are reported to be getting lean, owing to the scarcity of fodder in Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan; their condition is reported good from other districts. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Hissar, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; but is sufficient elsewhere. Fodder and water are both scarce in parts of the Central Provinces, but the rains have reached that region now and the trouble will soon be over. Bengal reports are somewhat conflicting. The general agricultural prospects continue satisfactory, but want of rain is felt in some districts. Ploughing and early sowings are proceeding and autumn rice and jute already sown are doing well. Sugarcane and other crops in the ground are in good condition. In the Sadar sub-division of Dacca, however, the young paddy plants are being destroyed by locusts and insects, and insects have also appeared in places in Backergunge. Prices continue almost stationary. Beyond this Bengal has little to complain of, for there is no want of fodder, except in one thana in Manbhum. Madras conditions will have improved since the weekly report was drafted and the hitherto scanty pasturage will almost have become good. In Bombay preparations for monsoon cultivation had already progressed a week ago, and sowing is now going on in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Consequently the condition of agricultural stock is generally healthy elsewhere than in these two localities. Prices have risen in seven and fallen in six districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information against Vinayak Narayan Bhate, editor of a local Marathi daily, known as "Gurakhi," charging him with publishing seditious articles. A warrant was granted and the accused was subsequently arrested and placed before the Magistrate. An application for his release on bail was made by his pleader, Mr. Hugh Sealy, but was opposed and refused. The defence is that the accused was away from Bombay when the articles complained of were published in his paper and that he took immediate steps to make reparations by publishing an apology and by dismissing the man who acted as editor in his absence. On the application of Mr. Sealy an immediate summons has been issued against this man for his attendance in the Court to-day. The case against the accused will be heard on Saturday.

THE Floria-Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bisagno, Captain D. Magauzini, which reached in Bombay yesterday, from Hongkong, had to undergo six days' quarantine at Singapore, owing to a case of small-pox having occurred on board amongst the Chinese passengers. The Bisagno left Hongkong on the 17th May last, and on nearing Singapore the case above stated was discovered. Protective measures were at once taken and the patient was landed on arrival at Singapore and sent to the lazaretto. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected. After completing a period of six days under quarantine the vessel was allowed to resume her voyage to Bombay on the 1st instant.

A SOLDIER at Jellapahar was bitten by a mad dog on Saturday, and promptly sent off that day *en route* for the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

COLONEL Vousden commands the Punjab Frontier Force in the absence of Major-General Egerton, who takes his three month's leave from the 23th instant.

THE Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, by the way, have decided that they will not visit Simla this year, but will remain on in Darjeeling till the end of the season.

WRITING on the floods in Sylhet, a correspondent says;—"It is simply awful, and the wreckage will be appalling. We are all afraid of the embankment of the Assam-Bengal Railway."

HIS Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda pays a visit to Simla towards the end of this month, being expected to arrive about the 25th instant. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar has placed Kennedy House at the Gaekwar's disposal during his stay.

IT is reported that owing to further heavy rain the abutment of a bridge at mileage 465 on the Mu Valley line has collapsed, leaving the rails unsupported. Passengers and luggage had to be trans-shipped with much inconvenience and great difficulty.

MR. W. STREET, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Police, Meiktila District, Burma, a short time ago, while out-shooting, met with a curious accident. He fired at a deer and missed; the bullet struck a tree and rebounded, wounding Mr. Street rather severely.

THE appeal lodged in the High Court on behalf of Lieutenant King and Mr. Trotter, who were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday last for assaulting Mr. Low, will be heard on Friday next before Justices Prinsep and Hill.

THE prolonged sunless weather in the Darjeeling District is beginning to seriously affect tea. The growth being too rapid the leaf is so succulent that it is utterly impossible to make good quality of tea. The prospects are beginning to cause considerable anxiety to tea planters.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners' 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of fifteen lakhs were opened by the Commissioners at a meeting held on Monday. The accepted tenders were at rates varying from Rs. 102-9 to Rs. 106, the average being Rs. 103-0-6. The total amount tendered was Rs. 25,87,900.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bangal will leave Darjeeling about the first week in July and visit Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, Dinajpur, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Malda, Rajshai and Patna. Sir John Woodburn will arrive at Calcutta about the end of July and remain there during August.

IT is simply displaying an unnecessary ignorance of the Bengal Council rules to say, as a contemporary says, that an elected member can sit as an official member. Whether there be a vacancy or not in the ranks of the official members of the Legislative Council Mr. Apcar cannot fill it. He is in exactly the same position as the Government pleaders mentioned by us on Friday.

A HUGHLI correspondent writes:—The advent of early rains this year has brought in their train a bumper crop of mangoes, the like of which we never saw in our lives before, Ordinary mangoes are sold at two annas a hundred, and the most luscious and savory sort of Bombay and other noted ones at Rs. 2. We expect also a bumper crop of corns. We are sorry to hear this.

VARIOUS alterations have been made from time to time to render the Indian Army List more useful to those for whom it is intended, but possible improvements are not yet exhausted. For instance remarks a contemporary, while the volume contains nominal lists of officers who have passed all sorts of examinations, it has no list of those who have passed in tactical fitness for command. This want might very well be supplied in future editions, and a distinguishing letter placed after the name of each qualified officer in the regemental and other pages of the Army List in the same way as the letters (p. s.) now are.

IN concluding its review of the Jail Report for last year the Madras Government remarks that it "desires to place on record its high appreciation of the eminent ability and untiring energy which Mr. Cardew has displayed in the performance of his duties as Inspector-General of Prisons. The period of eight years, during which Mr. Cardew has been connected with the Jail Department in this Presidency, has been marked by steady and material progress, and in his thorough revision of the Jail Code Mr. Cardew has placed on record the valuable results of his experience and of his careful study of all questions affecting Jail administration."

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY'S shikar party arrived at Bandipur, Mysore District, from Ootacamund, on the 5th instant, and is marching to the Kakenkote forests for large game shooting. The party consists of Sir George Wolseley, Major Evelegh, Captain Smith and Captain Milner. From Kakenkote, where the party is likely to stay for a week or so, it will march to the Biligiri Rungam Hills and from there to the Gundlupet Forests on the way back to Ootacamund. Mr. A. Theobald, the Mysore State shikari, was deputed to meet Sir George Wolseley at Bandipur and to be in charge of the shikar and camp arrangements during Sir George's stay in Mysore.

MR. C. W. GRAY, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, remarked in the course of his speech at the annual meeting last Tuesday:—"In the first four months of 1899 Madras has received 46,000 tons of coal from Bengal, but I am prepared to see a considerable diminution of these figures when current contracts expire. In fact, it is difficult to see how Madras will continue to import at all from Bengal, in view of the excellent geographical position of the Singareni coal-fields and their recent connection via the East Coast Railway. At Bombay, too, the Singareni mines have a peculiarly good chance of coming in, having an especially advantageous through freight quotation."

IN a letter to Allahabad, Lady MacDonell and Lady Luck, the President and Vice-President of the N.-W. P. Branch of the Up-Country Nursing Association, make a fresh appeal on behalf of this very deserving organisation. The five-year engagement of two of the five nurses employed is up this summer, and the Association has not only to pay their homeward passages, but to try to pay the outward passages, of two nurses to replace them. After meeting the former liability alone, however, the Association's bank balance will be reduced to 2,000 rupees, plainly a totally inadequate sum. To be able even in a small station in the mofussil to get hold of a trained English nurse for five rupees a day and a second-class return ticket, is an advantage which all can appreciate, and we have little doubt that the appeal now made will meet with a hearty response.

MR. DOBBIN, the Calcutta Coroner, held an inquest on Monday evening, touching the death of a Christian woman-servant, and a lad, named Bertie Bell, aged nineteen years, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Currie, all of whom together with four children and a boy-servant of the family were taken ill on Sunday, the 4th instant, after partaking of their *chota hazri*. The cook-woman died the same evening and Bertie Bell died the day following. The other members of the family recovered. Dr. Gibbons, who held a *post mortem* examination was of opinion that the two deceased died from effects of arsenic poisoning. Mr. Edward Currie said that he, his family, and two servants after partaking of tea and coffee as usual took very ill. No arsenic was ever kept in his house. As no evidence was available to throw further light on the matter, the jury returned an open verdict of death from arsenic poisoning.

WHAT we imagine is a wholly unique resolution in the record of that august body the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, writes the *Pioneer*, was adopted the day the last mail left home. On the motion of Dr. Scott, who has long been the Assembly's guide in regard to Foreign Missions, it was agreed to place on record "their warm thanks to the Raja of Chamba for his munificent gift of a new church as well as for the kindness he has all along shown to the missionaries," and to "appoint a committee to draw up a letter of thanks to the Raja in the name of the Assembly." The motion was seconded by Major-General Wauchope of Egyptian celebrity. The Secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee informed the Assembly that, so far as he knew, such a thing had never before happened in the history of Christian missions, and he added that although the Raja of Chamba was not himself a Christian, he very often attended the services in the mission church.

FOUR men, while working below the bridge, earring the girders that span the Sheonath river near Drug station on the Bengal Northern Railway, fell with a scaffolding, on which they were seated, into the river. Two of them were killed outright, one had both legs broken and was conveyed in an unconscious state to the dispensary, and the fourth escaped with a sprained ankle. The accident is said to have been caused through the careless way in which the ropes holding the scaffolding had been fastened round the planks, which slipped with the result stated. A couple of days later a man was knocked over the same bridge and killed. Some bamboos were piled up against the sides of the bridge. The vibration caused by a passing train dislodged one of these, which caught in the cow-catcher of the engine, and was carried on. The deceased who had got out of the way of the train was struck by the bamboo in the chest and thrown off the bridge into the river, death being instantaneous.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was awaiting fuller despatches from Sir Alfred Milner before sending further instructions on the Transvaal question.

ADVICE TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The "Times," this morning, says it has reason to believe that both Germany and Holland are urging President Kruger to give way in the negociations with Great Britain.

The paper earnestly hopes that the President of the Transvaal will take this advice, but adds that in any case Great Britain cannot abate the insistence of her demands.

REPORTED TREACHERY IN THE FILIPINO CAMP.

It is reported in Manila that the Filipino General Luna has been assassinated at Aguinaldo's headquarters.

THE ASSAULT ON PRESIDENT LOUBET.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Baron Christiani, who struck President Loubet with a cane on the occasion of the Patriotic League demonstration at Auteuil, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Colonel Picquart has been finally absolved from further prosecution in connection with the Dreyfus case.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GERMANY DRAWS THE LINE.

The German delegates to the Peace Conference have refused to assent to the proposal for a permanent tribunal of arbitration without a guarantee of the tribunal's impartiality.

A SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENT.

Mr. Paranjapai, of the Fergusson College, Poona, has come out Senior Wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Simla to-day.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

THE 1879 TRANSFER LOAN.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary announces that promissory notes and loan certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 will be paid off on the 15th September next. The rate at one and fourpence per Rupee at which payment will be made amounts to Rs. 131 1-4 per cent.

Scrip for discharge will be received in the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, from and after the 11th September.

The amount outstanding is Rs. 2,23,000.

TEA SALES IN LONDON.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF 1-LB. DRAFT ALLOWANCE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The proposal for the abolition of the 1-lb. draft allowance on tea sales in London which has been made by the Indian Tea Association in London, and the Ceylon Association in London, has received support from the tea houses in London, representing, according to the latest information, 100,000,000lbs., Indian 67,000,000lbs., and Ceylon 1,500,000 lbs.

The China tea matter has been taken up by the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta, where support to the extent of 12,913,405 lbs. has been received to date.

POLITICAL CHARGE OF TOCHI.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Mr. J. S. Donald has assumed Political charge of Tochi, vice Mr. Lorimer, appointed to the charge of the Khyber.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Plague has broken out in two more villages in the Punjab infected area ; seventeen cases and four deaths having occurred in one of them before the matter was discovered.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The War Office are discontinuing the Monthly Regimental Orders of the Royal Artillery hitherto issued.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, whose services were lent to the Siamese Government last November, has been appointed Financial Adviser by the King of Siam, at whose request also the Government of India have now agreed to extend the period of his deputation from three to five years.

Colonel Leach, R. H. A., having returned from leave, has assumed command of the Secunderabad district, pending the return of Major-General Tucker.

Lieutenant Oliphant, from the 23rd Madras Infantry, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel T. J. McGann, Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore District, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 16th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	5	40 p.m.	11	57
Teheran	14	2	15 p.m.	0	46
Suez	14	2	50 p.m.	0	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 14th June, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	--	57	—	1
" Karachi	--	14	—	1
" Madras	—	49	—	4

THE TINNEVELLY DISTURBANCES.

THE riots in the Tinnevelly and Madura Districts are assuming rather alarming proportions, and are spread over almost 100 square miles of the country.

Chinniapuram, ten miles from Virudupatti, was burnt on Friday. A detachment of the 27th Madras Infantry despatched thither arrived in time to save the villagers from the extreme peril. Nine persons have been arrested. On Sunday news was received that the party of nine sepoys left as guard at Chinniapuram had been attacked by two thousand Maravars. The sepoys fired a volley, killing six assailants. A night attack being apprehended, the sepoys appealed for reinforcements. Mr. Waller, Assistant Collector, with half a company of sepoys under Lieutenant Firth, then left Virudupatti for Chinniapuram. The Maravars, on learning of the approach of more troops, dispersed after burning four Shanavar villages in the neighbourhood, under the very eyes of the approaching troops. On Monday the troops visited other villages which had been threatened, and left some of their number to guard Vathuvarpatti. The rest returned to Chinniapuram, where Mr. Bedford, the Collector, met them with the news of further risings at Sivakasi, and other villages in the zemindaries. Lieutenant Firth and Mr. Bedford left with twenty sepoys for Tenkasi, twenty sepoys remaining at Chinniapuram and others at Virudupatti, where an attack was apprehended. More troops have just arrived at Tinnevelly. Riots, risings, and disturbances are reported everywhere. Captain Church, with one hundred and sixty sepoys, arrived for service in the Madura District. The towns on the frontier of the Madura and Tinnevelly Districts will be guarded by troops, the police being told off to villages. It is reported that it is the adhesion of the Kullars which has resulted in so much of looting.

A later telegram says that another big village near Chinniapuram was burnt last night. The force at Aruppakotai has been strengthened, as the burning of Shanar villages in the neighbourhood is proceeding.

Four Companies of the 27th Madras Infantry have proceeded to Viradupatti, and two Companies of the 4th Madras Pioneers to Madura, from Trichinopoly, in consequence of the riots.

LATER.

One hundred and sixty sepoys under Captain Churchill have arrived for service in the Madura District. The towns on the Madura-Tinnevelly frontier will be protected by the troops, the Police being told off to the villages. It is the adhesion of the Kullars which has resulted in so much looting being committed. Originally when only the Maravars were quarrelling with the Shanars the looting was not such a feature of the disturbances. Telegraphing later, a correspondent adds that the troops are returning from Chinniapuram. Another big village was burnt last night. The two companies of Native Infantry applied for arrived to-day. Particulars of the risings up-country are being anxiously awaited here. Meanwhile the force at Aruppakotai has been strengthened as the burning of Shanar hamlets in the neighbourhood is proceeding.

A correspondent writes to us from Nagalapuram, Tinnevelly District, under date the 8th instant :—The whole of North Tinnevelly is at present in a state of great ferment owing to certain caste disputes between the Shanars and Maravars. There is a gang of about a thousand men near Satur who go about dacoiting the Shanars' houses in open daylight without any restraint. On the 6th instant a party of some educated men on their way from Nagalapuram to Satur were met by this unruly mob, but were, fortunately for them, recognised and rescued by certain men of the gang and were turned back. Rajapetty and Mukareipellai Nagalapuram are some of the villages that have thus been dacoited There was a rumour in this place last night that the Shanars' houses would be looted this morning, and the few Shanar residents here have sent away their movables to adjoining non-Shanar villages. We cannot say what is going to happen next. Unless the authorities step in, there will be no end of mischief, and it is earnestly hoped that the whole matter will be fully enquired into by Government.

A correspondent at Tinnevelly telegraphs to us :—Anti-Shanar riots are also taking place in the Tenkasi and Tinnevelly Taluqs. Several villages within ten miles of Tinnevelly town have been looted and burnt in broad daylight, and women disgraced by Maravar gangs. *Pukka* churches have also been destroyed. Similar reports of a more serious character come from Tenkasi. Several of the gang are recognisable by the villagers, Surandai, Kadyam, Alankulum, Kallur and Palamcottah have also been threatened. The Police at Alankulam are reported to be indifferent. The Collector and his staff being away, the situation is grave. The Maravars have spread a false rumour that the looting takes place under Government order. Hence the agitation in the whole District.—*Madras Mail* (Monday).

The further details to hand of the disturbances in the Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura explain with sufficient clearness the origin and progress of the ill feeling between caste and caste that has culminated in the devastation of a number of villages, and in an enormous loss to life and property. The dispute between the Maravars and the Shanars, which is as old as time itself in this part of the country, has before now often resulted in deadly fights between them,—the latter, though considered to be of the lowest class, having shown a commendable desire to rise in the social scale and a singular adaptability to altered circumstances. Though they are toddy-drawers by caste and profession, yet among them will be found a decent number of educated men who have profited by the means placed within their reach for the amelioration of their condition, unlike other communities who have been content with their former position. Unfortunately the deep-rooted caste prejudice of the Maravars and other high class people, which is yet a factor to be counted in the British administration of India, considered the indents of the Shanars for privileges and rights rather large, and protested and has been protesting with all its might against these attempts of the hitherto despised community. The Shanars, we are sure, have the sympathy and support of all friends of progress, and we believe, are greatly assisted by the Christian Missionaries in those parts in their laudable desire. Much as we welcome every effort judiciously made on behalf of the despised, detested and degraded communities, we must strongly deprecate attempts to stir up caste feuds and create occasions for an active display of a feeling of animosity. Nothing is more dangerous in India than an attempt to try the patience of its people as regards questions that appeal directly to their religious feeling. In the estimation of the caste Hindu an outrage on his cherished feelings of religion, however grotesque they may appear to a foreigner, and even to an anglicised native, is worse than death, and there is nothing that he hesitates to do if only he can thereby tranquilise his highly emotional nature. We regret very much that the Shanars should at all have done anything calculated to goad the unreasoning mob of caste people to grow so desperate as to become heedless of consequences, which as permanent settlers in the country they must have been intelligent enough to foresee. The Maravars, and the Kallars who are now associated with them in the bloody work, though known as a desperate class of people, using their brute force wherever they may have reason to feel dissatisfied, have yet been as a community peaceful settlers in civil life, and have seldom given cause for any serious complaint. And this circumstance aggravates the error of the Shanars in having allowed themselves to be counselled to adopt forcible means for bettering their position. We should here caution the Government against doing anything that is calculated to turn these classes of law-abiding people into irrepressible gangs of criminals, who, we fear, they are determined to be at the slightest attempt to deal harshly with them, irrespective of their religious claims. We have trouble already enough from the terror-inspiring class of Moplahs, and it would be nothing short of a catastrophe should the Maravars and the Kallars, ever restless and frantic, go over to their rank likewise.—*Hindu.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	0
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	10
Total	5	12	67
Total plague deaths to date	46,262	40,611	
Same date last year	2	4	64

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"LOHENGRIN" AT WINDSOR.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S DRAMA.

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PICTURES.

LONDON, MAY 26.

THE opera artists are all immensely delighted by their reception at Windsor, and the directors, Earl de Grey, Messrs. Higgins and Grau, were included in the Royal dinner party. "Lohengrin," as was stated in our message from Windsor yesterday, is an old favourite of the Queen, and a good deal of the music was indeed performed both at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace in the Prince Consort's time, long before it was heard in public in London. The Queen and Prince Consort, to do Wagner special honour, attended the Philharmonic concert which he conducted on May 14, 1855. Wagner, in a letter to Liszt, thus expresses his gratitude :

> You have probably heard how charmingly Queen Victoria behaved to me. I really seemed to have pleased her Majesty, and in a conversation I had with her, by her desire, after the first part of the concert, she was so kind that I was really quite touched. These two, the Queen and Prince Albert, were the first people in England who dared to speak in my favour openly and undisguisedly, and if you consider that they had to deal with a political outlaw, charged with high treason, and "wanted" by the police, you will think it natural that I am sincerely grateful to both.

M. Jean de Reszke was on Wednesday invested by the Queen with the Royal Victorian Order of the Fourth Class, an Order of which Sir Arthur Sullivan is the only other musical member. M. Edouard de Reszke received a gold goblet, Mesdames Nordica and Heink personal jewels, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, who sang last Friday in the "Lobgesang," a silver inkstand and writing set.

M. Paderewski, as it has already been announced, will be unable to appear at the Philharmonic concert next Thursday, and the production of Mr. Cowen's new Concertstuck accordingly stands postponed, probably until after the British composer's return from Canada. We regret to learn that the real cause of M. Paderewski's absence and sudden visit to Poland is the very serious illness of his only child. The great pianist lost his wife under highly pathetic circumstances, and his domestic happiness has since been centered in his son, a confirmed invalid. No crowned head has had doctors' fees more profusely lavished for him than his boy, though unfortunately without securing a permanent cure. M. Paderewski hopes to be back in London next month to fulfil some private engagements, but it is unlikely that he will be heard here again in public until after his return from America next Spring. In New York next winter M. Paderewski will have as chief rivals Mr. Max Hambourg and M. Vladimir de Pachmann, both of whom will tour through the States.

The German Emperor and Empress were present last Sunday week at the Court Theatre at Wiesbaden, on the occasion of the production of the second in the tetralogy of Hohenzollern dramas, which, at the suggestion of his Majesty, Major Josef Lauff, the soldier-dramatist of Germany, is engaged in composing. As in the case of "Der Burggraf," which was performed in similar circumstances two years ago, "The Iron Tooth" met with a reception which it would be misleading to ascribe to its dramatic merits. The audience, indeed, profited liberally by the permission, conveyed by a public notice, to transgress the usual regulation which tacitly deprives it of the right to express either approval or disapproval of a play in the presence of the Emperor, but its applause, which was especially warm in the closing acts, can scarcely be regarded as the outcome of an unbiassed mood. The desire of the spectators to discover in the play reflections of the Emperor's own ideas was of too intense and sensational a nature to permit of the formation of an impartial judgment. It must, too, be conceded that the action was calculated to feed this desire, for it depicted the struggles of Frederic, the second Hohenzollern Markgrave of Brandenburg, nicknamed "The Iron Tooth," with the Berlin Municipality in 1447. The Council of Berlin insisted in those days defiantly on its special rights and privileges, and refused to submit to the authority which the Markgrave determined to extend over its domestic concerns. Berend Recke was the Burgomaster who incited the Burghers to resist the attempt of Frederic to reserve to himself the right to confirm the election of their Municipal Councillors.

As a drama "The Iron Tooth" appears to exhibit an improvement in the technical powers of the author, whose devotion to the mental and actual life of the Hohenzollern Princes, though clearly manifested, is at no point obtrusive. The Emperor, who had displayed his keen interest in the progress of the drama by designing, among other things, the costume in which Herr Barthel appeared as Iron Tooth, summoned the actors before him after the fall of the curtain, and congratulated them on their performance. Their Majesties, it may be added were accompanied in the box by the Prince and Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, and among the brilliant audience were Princess Louise of Prussia and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Bradenburg colours—red and white—were worn by the ladies of the audience, and at the beginning and the close of the performance their Majesties were cheered enthusiastically.

Should a new piece be wanted at the Garrick during the season it is Mr. Brickwell's present intention to put on Dr. Conan Doyle's comedy "Halves." The play was given for the first time some weeks ago at Aberdeen, and was there received with much enthusiasm. For the main incident of his story the author acknowledges his indebtedness to a novel by Mr. James Payn. The piece opens with a prologue, in which Mrs. Dawson, a widow, induces her two sons, Robert and William, to enter into an understanding by the terms of which they agree that twenty-five years later they shall meet and share equally whatever wealth may have fallen to the lot of either. No sooner has the compact been concluded than Robert takes his departure for Mexico in the hope of securing a fortune. The younger brother, William, on the other hand, determines to remain in England and make his way as a doctor. A quarter of a century elapses, and when the thread of the tale is again caught up, William is discovered as a prosperous physician who, with the help of a frugal wife, has succeeded in amassing a sum of £4,000. As the moment for the meeting of the brothers approaches he is, however, haunted by the thought that he has never revealed to his helpmate the terms of the compact. When at length the truth is told Mrs. Williams indignantly rejects the idea of yielding up a penny to her scape-grace brother-in-law. Presently the wanderer appears, and is received with open arms by his affectionate brother. As it happens, the doctor's wife is completely ignorant as to whether Robert has returned a beggar or a millionaire, and her attempts to pierce the mystery give rise to some of the most amusing scenes in the play. Eventually Robert, in order to test the fidelity of his brother, sister-in-law, and niece, feigns that he is utterly destitute. William and his daughter remain true to the original aggreement, but his wife, rather than consent to the arrangement, flies from the house. Happily, second thoughts prevail, and she returns in the end to confess her folly, and to learn that while her husband's £4,000 have been lost in a mad speculation, Robert himself is the lucky possessor of no less a sum than £100,000, which, of course, he at once shows his readiness to share with his brother.

A collection of pictures at Mr. Obach's Gallery in Cockspur-street shows the extraordinary hold which the Barbizon School has on the English public. Dealers presumably supply that for which there is a demand, and "Pictures of the French School" seems now but another way of describing the works of Daubigny, Corot, Rousseau, and Diaz. All these masters are here, though the examples are not all of first-class quality. If Daubigny is a little cold and prosaic in his "Borders of the Maas," No. 2, he is at his finest in the beautiful "Harvest Moon," No. 38, a subject he delighted to paint, and which gave scope for that dreamy beauty which is the charm of his best work. In the foreground the trees are seen in shadow, solemn and mysterious, under a sky with scarce any light in it, except where the disk of the moon rises low and large, and almost orange in colour. In the darkness the woods look mysterious, and the stream that flows through them is seen touched here and there with the waning daylight. There are several works signed J. B Corot, one of them, No. 3, with much of his grace and exquisite colour and daintiness of touch. A little Rousseau, "The Environs of Fontainebleau," is small, but highly finished, and, for all its finish, broad ; the country stretches away with infinite gradation of distance, and all the facts of the landscape are shown. The heavier touch, the richer colour, and the greater effectiveness of Diaz are shown in some woodland scenes, Nos. 6. 10, and 13, and in one of these little groups, "Nymph and Dog," No. 14, in which his admiration of Coreggio is obvious enough. There are little canvases by Vollon, Dupre, and the Dutch painter, Yougkind, whose work, without the poetry of this group of French painters, is sound, and his draughtsmanship accomplished. But what gives interest to the collection is the inclusion of several larger canvases by Harpignies. Here is his last Salon picture, a view near Rome, on the banks of the Teverone, No. 29, and it is interesting to compare it with a much earlier work, "The Evening Walk," also in the gallery. One was painted in 1893 and the other in 1864. The earlier canvas is in a way a conventional landscape—the banks of a river, a town in the distance, in the foreground a clump of trees in shadow ; it is all composed after a familiar formula. But it is in the treatment of the trees, in the massing of them, and in the breaking up of the masses, with certain upright leafless boughs that the individuality of the artist asserts itself. In last year's picture he is frankly decorative. Nature is not, indeed, disregarded—Harpignies is a genuine artist—but what impresses in the canvas is its firm quality of design. The conception is large, the touch is loose, the colour harmonious, and effective. Soft masses of cloud, cool and white, float across the blue sky, but even they follow more the dignified construction of the picture than are suggestive of an actual landscape, and yet the effect is luminous and of open air. There is a little view of Venice by Ziem, very dramatic in effect, and the effect not a familiar one. Orange light—Zodiacal light—falls on the facade of the Foscari Palace, which seems all aflame in the sunset, and the rich reflections in the sliding tide below seems to spread the fire to the base of the building ; the black hull of a gondola crosses the canal, itself in shadow, while overhead the sky is full of saffron light. One other picture we may notice—for its interest, more than for its actual quality—an early Delacroix; the work of the great romantic figure painter looking a little strange and out of key amongst the Barbizon landscapes.

The present programme at the Alhambra is a very attractive one. In the first place, the visitor must feel grateful to Mr. Dundas Slater for the good taste he exercises in banishing from his boards those vapid effusions which are labelled "sentimental" or "comic" songs, and which are usually shouted forth by uneducated women in "tights." These banes of the music-halls are fortunately fast becoming out of date, though at present the Alhambra manager is among the two or three of all his numerous class who has the keenness and enterprise to note the sign of the times, and to lay his plans accordingly. Indeed his rule has been remarkable for the eagerness with which he has ever sought after better things, and the result is that at the Alhambra one may be sure of a good programme, however dull the season may be. The beauty of the ballets at this "home of ballet" fully justifies the belief that the demand for this form of entertainment, adequately presented, has not by any means passed away ; and in "The Red Shoes" fare of the best quality is given, and the nightly plaudits of packed audiences sufficiently proclaim the appreciation the London public is ever ready to offer to that which best suits its cosmopolitan taste. Among the "turns" which are new to England must be mentioned the first appearance in this country of Rudinoff, the society entertainer. This gentleman is a genuine novelty. If anybody wants a hearty laugh at good honest fun let him go and see Rudinoff imitate the love-making of two nightingales. Not only does he imitate the notes of these songsters with marvellous fidelity to nature, but, by accompanying his vocal efforts with gestures descriptive of the rapture of a human lover, he obtains the most laughable effects imaginable. Mr. Edward Gillett's musical dogs, which also make their first appearance in this country are wonderfully clever, and many of the tricks they perform are new to us. La Belle Otero is also among the performers at present appearing at this house.

At the Opera, Madame Litvinne will finish her engagement next week, when, however Madame Nordica will be available to share with Madame Gadski the dramatic parts. Madame Melba will play Marguerite on Tuesday, the second, as we understand, of a minimum of ten representations this season. Signor Puccini is expected in a few days, and he will, it is hoped, conduct the first performance of the Italian version of his opera "La Boheme," with Madame Melba as Mimi, and either Miss de Lussan or Miss Macdonald as Musette. The opera was played in English at Covent Garden two or three years ago. Madame Lilli Lehmann, the great German prima donna, has just been engaged, and will make her rentree next Thursday in "Fidelio." On Wednesday we are to have "Aida," on Friday, "Tristan," and on the the Queen's official birthday, June 3, "Lucia," with Madame Melba.

The New York papers last week contained detailed criticism of Miss Maude Adams's performance as Juliet. American writers have occasionally rather an odd manner of expressing themselves, and one must always be prepared to find in their notices something of a personal description. Take, for instance, the following expression of opinion in the "Journal": "Great ? Never for a moment. Reverent ? Not in the least But when you come to think of it, why should the idea of a girl in her teens, kissed into life by a bold young knight, be for ever associated with spectacular 'greatness and the traditions of the British Museum ? Why should a kidlet, dancing at her mother's 'small and early,' develop in a few days into a ranting tigress, just because she drinks a portion for the sake of the man she loves ? Maude Adams, in a word, managed to charm us with Shakespeare, as she charmed us with Barrie. It was not a performance to grow madly enthusiastic over. She was not a Juliet that roused you to extravagant appreciation. She was merely a warm-blooded little maidenette confronted with the one love of her life. It was a triumph of personality over the difficulties of a language that must be read with a glossary. The roly-poly actresses shriek and faint, and languish and die all over the stage. They forget that Juliet was fourteen, because it suits their purpose to do so. Miss Adams was the chit of fourteen, a corsetless, straight-figured, long-haired little ninety-pounder." Among the spectators on the first night was Miss Mary Anderson, whose reception by the public would seem to have been hardly less cordial than that given to Miss Adams herself.

At the popular exhibition in the Marylebone road preparations are being made for the holiday makers. In the meantime Mr. John Tussaud has arranged an historical tableau representing "The Execution of Charles I." It is a work of high artistic merit, realising in every detail the well-known scene in Whitehall so often described in the histories of the time. The King is seen in the act of advancing towards the block, against which is standing the executioner, axe in hand, with an assistant at his side. Both are masked, after the fashion of the time. The artist has contrived, with a happy touch, to throw into the expression of the King a look of expectancy as he advances slowly towards the block. He is closely followed by the Bishop, and in the background are two of Cromwell's officers, one of whom bears the warrant for execution in his hand. Below the scaffold are seen the heads of soldiers in armour, with upraised pikes, and intermingled with them are a crowd of people gathered to witness the last scene of that miserable reign. All the tableaux of this historical series have been conspicuously successful, and we are inclined to think this is one of the best that the clever artist has arranged. Mr. Tussaud was congratulated last evening upon the success of his work at a little social gathering of his friends. The excellent Roumanian orchestra attached to the establishment played a selection of music.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLTON, A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind District, is transferred to the home establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, 9th Bombay Infantry, succeeds Colonel Black as Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command.

Captain J. Tancred, R. A., Divisional Adjutant, Devonport, is appointed Adjutant, Garrison Artillery, Rurki.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, goes from Peshawar to Cherat in August for employment in road-making.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, will, it is understood, be confirmed in the appointment when Colonel Dyce becomes permanent as Colonel on the Staff, Punjab Command.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the committee was held, yesterday, when, in the absence of Dr. N. N. Katrak, the chairman, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, seconded by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair. There were also present : Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Professor Muller, the Hon. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

APPLICATION TO CLEAN AND LIGHT A LANE.

The committee further considered a letter to the president from Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Vesuna and other owners of houses in Chandanwady Cross Lane, requesting that the lane might be cleared and lighted.

A letter from the Executive Engineer stated that the lane not being a public street, did not fall within the province of the Municipality to deal with as requested. The lane could be made a public street by the inhabitants complying with the provisions of section 306 of the Municipal Act. It was already drained and sewered, and the only remaining requirements were the metalling of the roadway and the provision of lamps. These works would cost about Rs. 1,598 ; and if the residents of the lane would pay this amount, the work would be done, and the lane declared public in the manner laid down in the Municipal Act.

Dr. Viegas thought that all streets, whether public or private, were under the care of the Municipality as far as cleaning them was concerned.

Mr. Cuffe was of opinion that the residents ought to be made to pay Rs. 1,598 and have the lane declared public as suggested.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the proposition, and it was adopted as follows :—That the letter from the applicants and the Commissioner's report be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that applicants be furnished with a copy of the report, and their attention drawn to the suggestion that they should take the necessary steps to have the lane declared a public street under section 306 of the Municipal Act.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO A GARDENER.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered : I have the honour to state that owing to the burst of Tansa Main at Suparibaug Road on the night of the 16th April last a plot of land No. 81, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Workshops near Chamar Baugh Garden, was flooded, and the plants were all totally destroyed. The contractor of the garden, one Vithoba Limbaji, has preferred a claim against the Municipality for Rs. 450 for the damage done. The Water Engineer who was requested to report on the subject states that land damaged amounts to about 3-4 acre, the greater part of which was either sown or planted with seedlings, the remainder was nearly all manured, ready for sowing and that Rs. 150 is a fair sum to pay as compensation. I have accordingly the honour to request the approval of the Standing Committee, under section 501 of the Municipal Act, to pay Rs. 150 to the gardener for the loss sustained by him. The amount will be met from the grant for minor and unforeseen charges, Water Works contingencies.

The Committee sanctioned the payment of Rs. 150 to the gardener for the loss sustained by him.

After transacting some other business, the committee adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE KESHOWJEE CULLIANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for a week, which was granted.

RE CURSETJEE NOWROJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment for three months. On Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, consenting, his lordship granted the application.

RE MADHOWJEE DHARSI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes for Messrs. Nensey Khairaj and Co., creditors, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvents. Counsel stated that the insolvency was a heavy one. The insolvents had started in business without capital, and were only assistants to their father who was the real proprietor of the business that had been carried on. His lordship granted the application, the examination being fixed for the 23th instant.

RE NOOR MAHOMED ISMAIL.

Mr. Mody, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. The learned counsel stated that the insolvent was arranging with his creditors, and wanted time to serve notices on them. The application was granted.

RE JANARDHAN NADU.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE B. L. BATLIBOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE BUNDEALLY ALLARAKHIA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted time to serve notices.

RE W. P. LE GEYT.

This insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE EDWIN CHARLES GOOD.

This insolvent applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—Mr A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Divisional Magistrate of the Thana District, has been appointed president of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, Thana, vice Mr. W. C. Shepherd, proceeded on leave.—Mr. G. M. Ryan resumed charge of his office as Deputy Conservator of Forest, Thana, on the 3rd instant.

It is stated that vacancies of the superior class of servants, which will henceforth take place on the establishments of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Thana, will be filled up by the graduates of the Bombay University only.

A box, containing wearing apparel worth Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. R. F. Farquharson, station-master, Thana, which was stolen from his bungalow, on Wednesday last, was found in a field behind Mr. Farquharson's bungalow, the other day. Enquiries are being instituted by the Railway police in order to trace the culprits, who are still at large.

Several well-to-do persons of the town, including a pleader of the District Courts of Thana and member of the Municipal Committee, have been served with summonses issued by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, for breaches of the Municipal Rules, framed under section 48 of the District Municipal Act 6 of 1873.

Two men of Vadval caste, an old man and his son, of Bassein, who were charged with house-breaking and theft, and committed to the Court of Sessions by the Magistrate of the Bassein Division, in May last, were tried by Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, who on conviction sentenced the old man to three years and his son to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, on Friday last.

Kamludin, son of the late police patel, Amirudin, of the village of Kasimira, near Ghore Bunder, has filed a suit against his elder brother, Abedudin, in the Court of Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotumdas Nanavatte, B.A., LL.B., First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, to recover Rs. 2,100 (from the plaintiff's ancestral estate or property). The hearing of the plaint will take place on Friday, the 16th instant. The defendant has engaged the services of Mr. Govind Vishvanath Apte, pleader of the District Courts of Thana, to defend the case.

It is reported that dead rats have been found now-a-days at Charai and Chenni, in Thana.

It appears from the municipal returns that three births (two males and one female), and fifteen deaths were registered in the town of Thana, during the past week.

The register kept in the Civil Hospital, Thana, shows that twenty-one cents of rain fell here yesterday.

A DISCOVERY of coal, to which much importance is attached by geologists as bearing upon the coal seams pierced in Kent, is announced in the Pas de Calais, which brings the modern developed Franco-Belgian coalfield still nearer the north coast of France. The Dover correspondent of the *Standard*, who made inquiries at Calais, says the boring is situated a few miles south-east of Calais, and is one of several which have been put down under the directions of M. Breton, the French geologist, who at the time when the Channel Tunnel was in course of construction, had charge of the works at Sangatte on the French side, in correlation with Mr. F. Brady on the English side. The seam struck is two feet six inches thick, and is pronounced to be equal to the best quality steam or Welsh coal. The seam has been passed through during the last few days, and another seam of similar coal was entered at a depth of only about ten feet below. The coal fossils and other carboniferous indications found in the strata overlying the coal are stated to be identical with those found at the Kentish borings at Dover and Ropersole between Dover and Canterbury. The seam pierced in the Pas de Calais was met with at about the same depth as at Ropersole, Kent.

ANOTHER STATE PROSECUTION.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A HINDU EDITOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared with Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to Government, and filed an information against Vinayak Narayan Bhate, the editor and publisher of a Marathi daily, called "Gurakhi," in respect of certain articles which appeared in its issues of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March last.

The information ran as follows :—I, Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to Government, say : I am informed and believe that one Vinayak Narayan Bhate, a Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, is the proprietor, editor, manager, publisher and printer of a daily newspaper printed in the Marathi character styled the "Gurakhi." That the newspaper is printed at the "Bombay New Press," in Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Girgaum Post office, and that the accused resides in the house in which is located such printing press, of which press he is the proprietor. The copies of "Gurakhi" newspaper, dated respectively the 26th, 30th and 31st March, 1899, are produced and shown to me, and which I have read, contain certain printed words purporting to be three leading articles entitled : (1) What is the meaning of "Raja" and "Rajya," on page 2, of the copy. (2) "The Chapekars, Dravids and Mr. Brewin, No. 1," on pages 2 and 3 of the copy. And (3) "The Chapekar, Dravids and Mr. Brewin, No. 2," on pages 2 and 3 of the copy. The leading articles are of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character and, I am advised, are calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India. I accordingly charge Vinayak Narayan Bhate as the person responsible for the words printed in the issues of the "Gurakhi" of the above dates, with committing in respect of the leading articles an offence declared punishable under section 124 (a) of the Penal Code. That the said issues of the said "Gurakhi" newspaper were published in Bombay and forwarded to and distributed amongst the subscribers within the jurisdiction of this court. That an order under section 136 of the Code of Criminal Procedure had been made for making this complaint.

On the application of Mr. Nicholson, the magistrate issued a warrant of arrest and a search warrant against the accused.

Subsequently, the accused was arrested by Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, in his house at Girgaum Back Road, and placed before the Magistrate in the afternoon.

Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the accused, said that he had three applications to make. He did not propose to enter into the merits of the case and argue as to whether the articles complained of came within the purview of section 124A. His application was based on one simple ground and it was that he had not by words spoken or written, directly or indirectly tried to bring about disaffection within the meaning of the section. The accused was not in Bombay when the articles complained of were published in his paper, and this he was prepared to prove by evidence. He had in his employ a man, whose name he did not at present wish to declare publicly. The police and the prosecution knew it, and he would hand it over to the court. This man was employed in the press as editor, subject to the accused's control. Whilst the latter was present in Bombay, everything went right. But on the 25th March last the accused went to Nassik and the day after he left, the first article made its appearance in the paper. The accused did not happen to notice it until the 30th of the same month, when the second article was published. On reading the second article at Nasik the accused immediately came down to Bombay, and on the 31st he saw the third article published. On coming to Bombay he dismissed the man without any delay, published an apology in the next issue, stating the circumstances under which the articles in question had found their way in his paper. The police had searched the press and had found manuscripts of the two articles which appeared on the 30th and 31st March. The two manuscripts, Mr. Sealy submitted, were in the handwriting of the man, and he therefore, applied that these manuscripts be kept in court and marked for identification. These documents would serve as corroborative evidence of the truth of what the accused alleged. If what he said was true the court could not hold him liable for the offence under the section he had just quoted. His second application was for the release of the accused on bail, on the grounds already stated by him. His third application was that the court should issue an immediate summons against the man to appear before the court. This was, Mr. Sealy contended, absolutely necessary, because if the man were to know that the accused had been arrested in connection with this matter he would abscond from Bombay, and the accused would have to suffer for his sins. The object of the Government was to prevent sedition and punish sedition-mongers, and he hoped the prosecution would themselves see the advisability of moving the Government in the matter and get the right person punished.

Mr. Nicholson argued that the accused was the printer and publisher of the paper, and was therefore, the responsible person. The only question which the court had to deal with was as to whether the articles were inclined towards sedition or not. Mr. Sealy's statements were *exparte* and the court had no materials before it to convince it of their accuracy. Even if the two manuscripts had not been in the accused's handwriting, there was no evidence before the court to show that their publication was not authorised by the accused, or that he had not seen them before they were published. He also submitted that the apology which the accused had published was not an apology at all.

The magistrate in disposing of the applications remarked that he did not intend to go into the details of the case, but he failed to see how he could possibly grant the application for bail. According to the accused's own statement and to his own knowledge the articles were of a very serious character. He (his worship) had read the articles himself and had come to the conclusion that they were of a very serious nature indeed. The final responsibility for their publication rested upon the accused as the proprietor and publisher of the paper. He did not think it necessary to make any order in regard to the manuscripts, which must at this stage of the proceedings remain in the custody of the police. His worship refused the applications for bail and also in regard to the manuscripts, but ordered an immediate summons to be issued against the man for his attendance in court to-day.

The case is fixed for hearing on Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MEETING POSTPONED.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort. There were about a hundred and fifty shareholders present at the meeting. Mr. Nallasett, one of the shareholders, being unwell, was brought at the meeting in an easy chair. Immediately on his chair being placed in the room, he inquired whether Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit was present at the meeting. Being informed in the negative, the sick shareholder commenced loudly moaning and bewailing the losses he had sustained. He created a scene.

The shareholders began to pour rapidly into the meeting room, which was soon crowded to its utmost capacity.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, distributed amongst the shareholders printed copies of the correspondence passed between his solicitors and the solicitors of the agents, with regard to the management of the Company's affairs.

Mr. Owen, of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, was present at the meeting, on behalf of the agents of the company.

At 3 p.m. the proceedings commenced with the appointment of the chairman of the meeting. It was proposed that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistri should take the chair. The proposition was duly seconded, and Mr. Mistri, who is one of the directors, took the chair. The appointment of the chairman was but a signal to the coming storm. The sick shareholder got out of his chair and denounced the election of the chairman. He wanted Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit as the chairman and not Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistri. Confusion arose and the meeting became uproarious. Cries of "postpone the meeting !" were raised from all directions. They wanted Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit to preside over the meeting as they wished to have certain explanation from him.

The chairman pointed out that before the meeting had been properly constituted, the question of postponing it could not be legally considered. In order to form a regular meeting he requested the shareholders to allow the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

A shareholder : We don't want the notice to be read before the meeting. We don't want this chairman, we want Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit to preside over the meeting.

The chairman : Please allow the secretary to read the notices first, and then you can say whatever you have to say (cries of "no, no.")

A shareholder : Sir, it is the opinion of all the shareholders that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit should be the chairman of the meeting and therefore it is useless now to proceed with the business before the meeting.

The chairman remonstrated with the shareholders upon the illegal procedure they wanted him to adopt but they would not bear him. They became vociferate and the chairman eventually asked them as to what they wanted him to do.

"Postpone the meeting" was a cry raised from all sides.

The president explained that in order to carry out their wishes, it was necessary to regularly constitute the meeting first.

A shareholder: The appointment of the chairman has already constituted the meeting.

The chairman: No, no, unless the notice convening the meeting is read, it cannot be a regularly constituted meeting.

After some discussion, the notice was allowed to be read, by the secretary.

The chairman here observed that now the meeting had become competent to consider any proposition brought before it. If they had not wasted their time in unprofitable discussions, they would have got through half of their business.

Mr. Pestonji B. Balsara proposed "that this meeting is postponed until Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, chairman and agent of the Company, who is now absent from the meeting for some unaccountable reasons, comes to Bombay and presides over it, and that a fortnight's notice should be given to the shareholders announcing the day on which the meeting is to be convened."

Mr. Cooverji Merwanji mehta seconded the proposition.

The chairman: (to Mr. Balsara) Please reduce your proposition to writing.

In the meantime Mr. Mehta inquired whether the agents had got proxies.

A shareholder: Please don't prolong the matter: the meeting is to be postponed.

Mr. Metha: How do you know the meeting is to be ostponed? The agents have got nearly two thousand proxies and the proposition before the meeting may fall to the ground. The agents will now show you what they can do.

A shareholder: The agents could do nothing. They will not be allowed to proceed with the business.

Mr. Balsara here handed over his proposition to the chairman.

The chairman: But you have not stated any reason for proposing the postponment of the meeting.

Mr. Balsara: We want to ask Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit for a certain explanation.

A shareholder: At the last meeting Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit held out to us some hopes and we want from him some personal explanation.

The chairman said that if the shareholders wanted any explanation regarding the administrations of the mill, the directors would be glad to give it.

A shareholder: We don't want any explanation from the directors. We have got some personal matter between Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit and ourselves and so we ask that Mr. Jeejeebhoy should be here.

The chairman pointed out that the personal matter between Mr. Jeejeebhoy and the shareholders had no connection with the proceedings of the present meeting. With these words the chairman put Mr. Balsara's proposition to the vote.

Some of the shareholders raised up their hands in favour of the proposition, while the others were opposed to it.

The chairman said that they were not unanimous, nor did it appear to him that the majority of the shareholders were in favour of the proposition. He therefore directed the secretary to count the votes.

The meeting became uproarious and would not allow the votes to be counted. Some of the shareholders stated that the chairman had already promised to postpone the meeting and it was not necessary to count the votes. The noise and confusion created by some of the shareholders were so great, that it was impossible to further proceed with the business of the meeting.

A shareholder: Chairman, please postpone the meeting.

The chairman: I have put the proposition to the vote? What more can I do?

Cries of "postpone" were here raised by several shareholders.

Mr. Nallasett: Mr. Jamsetjee Tata has made all his shareholders affluent while here the agents have ruined their shareholders. When I heard that the agency was to be transferred to Mr. Tata, I was transported with joy. But my pleasure was of short duration and I have been reduced to the present miserable state.

At this stage the chairman and the directors and Mr. Owen, solicitor, held a short consultation.

At the conclusion of this short deliberation, the chairman rose and said that he was sure that the proposition moved by Mr. Balsara had been negatived. However, he had seen from the attitude of certain shareholders that they had determined to interrupt the business of the meeting by uproars and clamours. He would postpone the meeting for one month—to the 14th July—not by virtue of the proposition moved by Mr. Balsara, but owing to the noisy and uproarious conduct of the meeting.

A shareholder: We object to this.

The chairman: I disperse the meeting now.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Gentlemen, Your directors beg to lay before the shareholders their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1898. The shareholders, will note that the result of the company's working during the period has been unfavourable, the company having made a loss of Rs. 1,20,217-1-1. This loss your directors attribute to various adverse circumstances such as the plague and the consequent depressed state of the market in general, and the shortness of Mill hands, but principally to the heavy liabilities of the company, including the item of interest payable on the same which for the past year amounts to Rs. 1,88,377-3-5. In the balance sheet for the year 1897 the amount standing to the debit of Chuganlal Gopaldass defalcations account was shown at Rs. 1,77,942-10-8. This amount has been further reduced to Rs. 1,10,823-6-8, as shown in the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1898. As the shareholders are aware the agents have agreed to make good out of their commission any balance which may remain outstanding on the defalcation account after that account has been credited with all the recoveries which have yet to be made in the litigation now pending with respect to the estate of the late Chuganlal Gopaldas. What amount the agents will eventually have to make good cannot at present be stated. The agents have therefore drawn their commission for the past year, but whilst doing so have expressed to the Board their intention to make good the balance of the defalcation account after crediting the sum of Rs. 1,10,823-6-8, now standing to the debit of that account, with the recoveries which have yet to be made as aforesaid. The agents have given up a sum of Rs. 18,552-11-3 being refund of 1 per cent. out of the interest of 6 per cent. charged by their firm on the company's current account with them on condition that this amount should be passed to the credit of the defalcation account and this has accordingly been done. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra and Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, but they are eligible for re-election in pursuance of clause 90 of the articles of association of the company. The shareholders will remember that at the last annual general meeting of the company held on the 10th October, 1898, Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat were appointed auditors of the company's accounts for the year 1898. Mr. Kharegat having been written to on the subject of his appointment as one of the auditors, informed the company that he was unable to take stock at the Mills on any remuneration, however high, but that he was willing to audit the accounts to his own satisfaction without the presence of a co-auditor, and asked as his remuneration for this work Rupees ten per hour. As the terms of the resolution of the shareholders expressly directed that the auditors should take stock at the Mills each half year and as Mr. Kharegat declined to take stock on any terms, the directors in pursuance of the 124th clause of the articles of association had no alternative than to nominate some one who would do so, and they have accordingly filled up the vacancy by appointing Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta to act as auditor in terms of the said resolution at the remuneration of Rs. 400. The directors trust the appoinment will meet with your approval. Your company's property is insured as follows:—Tardeo Mill. Buildings, stock, stock in process, yarn, cloth, cotton, &c., Rs. 22,13,000, machinery and accessories £1,10,910. Colaba Branch. Buildings, stock, stock in process, yarn, cloth, cotton; etc.. Rs. 7,97,900; machinery and accessories £ 44,460,; press building leased to the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld. Rs. 99,000. The annual statements of the working of the company are laid before you for inspection. In their last report the directors informed the shareholders that Messrs J. N. Petit & Co., the agents, had intimated to them that they were unwilling to continue further to act as agents of the company, and that if in consequence there of the agents called upon the company for the payment of the large amount due to them, the company would be compelled to go into liquidation. At the last ordinary general meeting, however, several of the shareholders earnestly requested the agents not so take this course which would ultimately result in the winding up of the company, but to keep the agency in their hands and continue the working of the company. In compliance with their request the agents have hitherto done so. The directors and the agents regret that the result of the working of the company during the past year is so very disappointing—mainly owing to the heavy liabilities of the company—,but rather than burden the company with increased liability they think it expedient to wind up the company. The directors think of convening a special general meeting of the shareholders at an early date to consider the advisability of winding up the company and to pass the necessary resolutions for that purpose.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders and policyholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the registered office of the company, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram being in the chair.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1898, was submitted for the consideration of the meeting:—

The directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have much pleasure in submitting to shareholders and policy holders their report on the operations of the company for the year ending 31st December 1898. As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the company have been increased by no less than the sum of Rs. 12,60,719-5-1, of which Rs. 10,27,798-10-11 has been transferred to the Trust Fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 1,41,32,356-6-10, accumulated resources which afford to all policy-holders unquestionable security. The investments are calculated to produce Rs. 3-11-0 per cent. per annum on this amount. The details of the above increase in funds are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the bankers', official trustee's and auditors' certificates. During the year 4,323 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,13,75,544. Of this number 3,153 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 78,50,191, the annual premiums on which, exclusive of debts due to the company, being Rs. 3,20,858-2-0. The company also issued 1 pension certificate for a monthly pension of Rs. 10, the annual subscription payable thereunder being Rs. 42-12-0; and 4 annuity bonds for Rs. 1,904-12-0, the consideration being Rs. 17,313. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company (including the policies under which the company's promissory notes remain outstanding) is 28,516, assuring, with bonus additions, in the aggregate, Rs. 6,81,27,774-5-8. Of the sum assured, Rs. 9,54,500 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 49 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 1,529-10-8, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 6,548-14-0, also 16 annuity bonds for Rs. 7,050-4-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 67,775-7-0. Claims for Rs. 13,71,024-5-0 were paid during the year:—(1) Under 64 matured endowment policies on 56 lives, assuring with bonus additions Rs. 1,66,655; (2) by death of 341 assured lives, under 425 policies assuring with bonus additions Rs. 12,21,869-5-0—Rs. 13,88,524-5-0. Deduct reassurances recovered Rs. 17,500-0-0—Rs. 13,71,024-5-0. Also 1 monthly pension of Rs. 80-0-0. Claims admitted, but not paid on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1898 amount to Rs. 4,23,388-3-0. The annual revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 31,36,421-13-8, of which Rs. 26,47,784-4-0 was derived from premiums and annuity contracts, &c., and Rs. 4,88,637-9-8 from interest on investments. The total out-go for the year is Rs. 18,75,702-8-7 which includes Rs. 38,732-15-2 for re-assurance premiums and Rs. 13,72,061-4-2 for claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 12,60,719-5-1. The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the company from its commencement is still maintained. The investments of the company are:—3 and 3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 1,29,11,400; loans on policies, Rs. 4,59,247-7-2; house property, Rs. 4,36,521-0-10; total Rs. 1,38,07,168-8-0. The directors are glad to report that the company's new building is now completed, and being fully occupied, has become an interest earning investment and a factor in increasing the rate at which the company's funds are improved. Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee retire from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., has joined the board of directors, and the members are asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. S. M. Moses has been compelled to resign his seat at the board owing to pressure of work and indifferent health. The directors regret this, as Mr. Moses has always taken a deep interest in the company. The directors regret to record the death of their collegaue, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, who was a director of the company during the last five years. It is not at present intended to fill up the vacancies thus created. Mr. Mancherji Merwanji Dadina, shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, pylicyholders' auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election. The directors hope, in a month or six weeks, to have the pleasure of submitting to the proprietors and the assured, at an extraordinary meeting, the consulting actuary's eighth valuation report on the operations of the company for the triennium ending 31st December 1897. Meantime the question of bonus to policyholders and dividend to shareholders remains in abeyance. The valuation, taking into consideration the magnitude of the company, with its special schemes, is a laborious work; and the directors having called for a report on the company's mortality experience from the commencement to 31st December 1897, more time is therefore required to complete a careful investigation of the company's affairs. In spite of the continued depression in India on account of the plague and other adverse circumstances, the prosperity of the company has been maintained. The board confidently rely upon the continued co-operation and assistance of the members—share holders and policyholders—in helping them to make known the benefits which "Oriental" confers, and in extending those benefits to all classes of the community. The board of directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of all the officers of the company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous agents in augmenting the business of the company. The thanks of the directors are due to all connected with he company for the success of the past year, and they trust that each year's report will bear record of their efforts in promoting the company's welfare tand prosperity.

Resolutions were passed adopting the directors' report; re-electing Mr. Gordhandas Khatau Makanji and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, directors of the company; confirming the appointment of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., as director of the company; and thanking the directors and the company's staff for the good work done by them during the year.

The chairman in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, manager and actuary of the company, referred to the high honour conferred upon Mr. Slater by the King of Portugal, and expressed a hope that the Indian Government would similarly reward his great labours in connection with the company, which was the first Indian institution of the kind in this country. Mr. Fazulbhoy further remarked that by putting this company onia successful footing Mr. Slater had rendered a valuable service to the country.

Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy, Bart., in seconding the proposition endorsed the views expressed by the chairman. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater said: The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the officers and staff of the company I tender you our sincere thanks for the kind expression you have given of your confidence. It is very kind of you to refer to the honour in the handsome way you have done, and for you gentlemen to so cordially respond. I may say I am proud of the honour recently conferred upon me; and I take this opportunity of thanking our constituents and other friends for their kind congratulations. That you may understand the value of the honour conferred upon me by the King of Portugal I will give an account of "The Royal Portuguese Military Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ" from the "Almanach De Gotha (Court Calendar) 1897" which is a standard authority on such matters. "This Order was created on the 14th August 1318, by the King Denis of Portugal. It was confirmed in 1320, by the Pope John XXII. He reserved for himself the right to confer this Order to persons of high rank. The Order was created after the dissolution of the Order of the Temple."—Applause.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

ORDERS have been received at Pembroke Dockyard to lay down a new armoured cruiser. The vessel will be 445 feet long, and her maximum speed will be twenty-three knots. She will have side armour four inches thick, tapering to two inches at the bows, and further protection will be afforded by thick decks extending from stem to stern. The new vessel, which is to be named the Essex, will be built in No. 5 slip, but to adapt the slip for the purpose it will first be extended shorewards at a cost of 3,000l.

THE Prince of Wales presided on May 23 at a luncheon at his stud-farm at Wolferton on the occasion of a sale of harness horses. There were fifty-three lots put up, of which six were withdrawn, and the remaining forty-seven realised a total of 11,600 guineas. The Prince afterwards travelled from Sandringham to Marlborough House, where he joined the Princess of Wales on her return from her yachting cruise. The Princess, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark leave Marlborough House to-day (May 26) for Sandringham.

THE "BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a paragraph on page 4 of your issue of the 10th instant, you have republished the complaint of "A leading Pharmaceutical Journal" against the Government for not having yet issued the new ('98 Ed.) British Pharmacopœia, and for not having announced whether the medicines sent out from the Government Stores are prepared according to the old or the new pharmacopœia, thus placing the prescribing officers in an awkward position. Now, I am not in a position to say anything on behalf of the Military, but in so far as the Civil Medical Department is concerned this allegation would be incorrect. At the commencement of the new official year 1899-1900 I duly received copies of the new B. P., and in the annual supply of medicines for the dispensaries in Merwara lately received from the Government Stores, Bombay, all bottles bear a distinct label announcing that the medicines issued were prepared according to the 1885 B. P. The Government could not have at once issued to the hospitals the new pharmacopœia in its publication in the last year, nor can it prepare and supply medicines according to it until the old stock, worth some thousands of rupees, has been used up and exhausted. The leading "Pharmaceutial Journal" quoted by you is, perhaps, not aware of this.—Yours, &c.,

J. T. MITTRA, L. M. & S., ASSTT. SURGN.,
In Med. Charge, Civil District Merwara,
Brawar, June 12. Rajputana.

A SHATTERED IDOL.

IT was midwinter in Chicago, and the night was bitterly cold. The solitary occupant of the brougham that was speeding citywards shivered slightly as she drew her cloak about her and quoted, as if to an invisible audience,

Ship me somewheres east of Suez
Where the best is like the worse.

"Great minds never run in the same channel, and yet Kipling wrote that song for me—

When the mist was on the rice-fields
And the sun was droppin' slow.

Bah! This isn't the Orient. It is Chicago. Civilisation here is a cryptogamous plant; it has no flower except—Phil."

In the dark the eyes grew tender and the smiling mouth grew sad. She shivered again—this time from pain. The carriage drew up on Dearborn Street before a gloomy office building. In one of the dingiest suites on the third floor a young man sat before an open desk. He was dark and handsome, but he had forgotten how to smile. When he was a boy he had had a motto. It was "Work in hope," but he had outlived it. He told himself that he had outlived many things—the girl who had laughed herself into his heart among them; but his self-deception fled when he looked up and saw her before him. "Come and dine with me," she said. He had already taken off his spectacles, and was rapidly piling up the papers that were scattered upon the desk.—"Oh! I can't; I must work," he said stiffly.—"Never mind. You've done enough for one day. Come, I'm going to talk to you."

It was impossible to resist her. He looked his desk and put away his student-lamp. "Isn't it jolly to be here in America, where these things are possibly? Well have the best kind of a time, a dinner *a la Boheme* at Kinsley's and no one need know, whereas if I were a young lady in England instead of a married lady in America, we would have to have a chaperon and other unnecessary things. Are you fond of chaperons, Phil? Those pious frauds who mask as dispensation."—"No, Kate, I'm not fond of anybody," he said coldly.

"The Sphinx has left the desert," she laughed. "Just so, and yet your heart went pit-a-pat when I came in, and if I didn't know your utter and complete indifference to womankind in general, I wouldn't dare to come, but I'm fond of you"—this with an indescribable grimace—"and I like to see you occasionally, don't you know? It makes the time go quicker.

"You're getting worse," desperately.—"Worse than what? Than you, or worse than I used to be?"

She laughed a little reckless laugh as she looked at him and he turned his head away. They walked down the long corridor, their footfalls waking the echoes rhythmically, for they walked as they were meant to live—together. He was fighting a battle—the old conflict between love and duty, and he neither knew nor dreamed that she had come to end the struggle. This folly, he thought, was a part of her—the untamed part that refused to be conventionalised. "Oh, well, don't look so cross," she went on to say, "after this I'm going to turn over a new leaf and be good."—"You," he looked at her with undisguised amusement." You could'nt turn over a new leaf if you tried. You are just yourself."

"And did you ever see anything like me?"—"No."

"Don't you wish you could find the duplicate?"—"Yes, no. I don't know. There is no duplicate. There never was anybody like you and there never will be." Again she laughed that little reckless inconsequent laugh.

"How nice of you to say so, and you know, Phil, there never was anybody just like you either, so let's buy us a little island somewhere." Her audacity was charming, but there were unshed tears behind it.

Long ago these two had been lovers—long afterwards they still would be. Fate, or the fiend who masquerade as such, had rolled mountains and seas between them and they had found each other again. God had put another man's happiness and the rosebud heart of a little child between them, and they loved each other better than before. They had lie each other—they had tried to hate—everythidg that has been done for the relief of such intolerable situations had been tried by them unconsciously or with deliberate intent, and still the shibboleth remained—they loved each other.

To her the loneliness of his life appealed with an infinite pathos. She used to tell herself sometimes just what she would like to do for him. "If I were his wife," she would say to herself, "I would make his home the brightest place in Chicago. We would gather about us the greatest thinkers, the deepest students, the cleverest people generally. It would be a place where people would go to gather courage and new inspirations. The music of it would be a *reveille* to stranded souls. It would be a force, a dynamo, a good influence in the world."

It is sometimes a tragedy that the genius of such a woman for homemaking should ever de confined by law to one home. But perhaps the next day, with that strange perversity for hiding her real self, she would tell him how she disliked domestic life, and how much she preferred the freedom of a large hotel to any home. He thought he knew her better than she knew herself, but he was mistaken. He never could fathom her love for him or understand her frankness concerning it, and if an angel had whispered to him then, that she was going to sacrifice herself, to deliberately throw away the respect her womanhood demanded from him, to shatter his idol, so that he might be free, he would have deemed such love impossible; yet it was so. She told herself there was no other way. The dramatic instinct was strong in her, and although her white soul drew back in horror from the devil's weapons she used, she never faltered until she brought down her own image from the place he had given it in his heart—the brightest, purest, and best treasure of his life, and crushed it remorselessly.

Sometime afterwards Mrs. Edmiston, sitting among the orange flowers of her southern garden, read the following notice in a northern paper: "Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1180 Warren Avenue, Miss Frances Wilkinson to Mr. Philip Keaul," &c. She smiled triumphantly, and then, womanlike, buried her face in the clover and wept. And the angels wept with her.—Marion Thornton, in the "Philosopher."

A FRENCH Commissioner of Police in Tunis has adopted a novel way of dealing with drunkards. He binds them together two by two, and giving one a broom and the other a shovel, makes them clean the streets of his quarter.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* writing on May 23, says:—The Spanish Ultramontanes begin to show a disposition to take advantage of the presence of several intransient Catholics in the present Cabinet to insist upon curtailing the liberty of conscience. For twenty-five years past all the Governments of the Restoration have allowed, under the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, all foreign and native Protestants to have churches, chapels, schools, and cemeteries as long as they abstained from too much display in public of their faith, and as long as they kept their propaganda within certain limits. Now the Catholic Press openly proclaim that the Constitution of the Monarchy must be understood to grant only the right to be Protestants Dissenters, and Freethinkers in secret, as Spain is bound by her treaties with the Vatican to supprss all places of worship, schools, and other demonstrations of doctrines clashing with those of Catholicism. On this plea they call upon the present rulers to reform the Press and education laws, and to close all the native Protestant schools and chapels, especially in Galicia and other parts of North Spain, and in the great towns where certainly the propaganda has been successful.

THE ANTARCTIC BERGS.

THE icebergs of the south differ from those of the north as the Antarctic summer from that of the Arctic. In a region where the summer temperature rarely reaches above freezing point, where the attenuated nature of the southern continents allows free play to the polar currents, and where the sun fails to bring out anything that might be called a spring or summer flower, it follows that the ice conditions are vastly different from those of the northern hemisphere, where at a corresponding latitude summer clothes the lands with flowers and fills the air with innumerable bees. These widely different conditions are easily seen by a passing comparison of the northern berg with the southern; the former speedily becomes pinnacled and grotesque as it journeys south, while the latter retains its original tabular form into very low latitudes. It is only when the southern berg raches a distance north where the sun at last begins to make his heat felt that it throws and presents the great needle points and guttering cascades observed so frequently within the Arctic circle. This difference of temperature between the summer of the Antarctic and that of the Arctic is due to the fact that, while the latter region is a polar basin surrounded by vast tracts of land which retain the summer heat, the former is a comparatively small tract of land in a tremendous expance of water, which parts with its heat very quickly.

THE HOME AND ORIGIN

of the southern berg is a matter full of romantic interests. In 1774 Captain Cook sailed down into the unknown Antarctic regions, and after terrible hardships reached a spot where he saw a snow-white brightness in the clouds to the south, and knew he was near the ice-fields. Four hours later he was stopped by a great ice barrier in lat. 71deg. S., where the mountains of ice, rising one above the other, tier upon tier, into the distance, were lost in the clouds of the polar sky. The desolate grandeur of that icy coast appalled the great navigator, and, seeing no possibility of pushing to the Pole over those impossible mountains, he contented himself with having gone further than anyone had ever been before, and, he thought, as far as any man could go. He speaks of vast glaciers descending from the interior, and of ice islands and floes near the coast; and from his remarks it is easily seen that he had found the home of the southern bergs. The glaciers, coming slowly down from the interior, being launched between the mountain sides of this ice-bound, continental coast, produced the tabular icebergs by snapping off from time to time at their extremities, and these, once set free, sailed northwards in due time on the ocean currents. This barrier discovered by Cook was evidently an outstanding coastline of the Antarctic continent, for more than half a century later Sir James Ross in the Erebus and the Terror found a similar barrier, probably continuous with that of Cook, at a far higher latitude of 78deg. S. Here at the feet of the great volcanoes Erebus and Terror, so named after his ships, Ross found a further home of the berg. This coast of Victoria Land was a grand scene of glaciers launching their gigantic ends into the sea. From the coastline, where the walls of ice stood as sheer cliffs hundreds of feet high, the mountains inland ranged one over the other, culminating in the volcanic peaks 12,000 ft. high. And, down the grooves of these mountains came the slow-moving glaciers to people the southern seas with the floating dangers which render exploration there a thing of intense risk to the boldest and most skilful navigator. Ross says this ice barrier is "perhaps more than 1,000 ft. thick . . . a mighty and wonderful object."

AS THE ICE-BARRIER SO THE BERGS.

When they are set free they are solid fragments of the parent glacier with tops like billiard tables and sides like cliffs, often measuring as much as 200ft. in height and several miles in extent. They maintain their tabular character generally and their vast size until they either collide and break up or suffer a thaw in low latitude. In the former alternative they supply the material for the floating ice-packs, and in the latter they assume strange shapes, turreted, pinnacled and undermined as, like glistening fairy palaces, they slowly dissolve beneath the sunlight. Cook mentions several interesting bergs with which he made acquaintance. One was 50ft. high and half a mile in circumference. He says, "It was flat at the top and its sides rose in a perpendicular direction, against which the sea broke exceedingly high." This berg must have been from a barrier not very far south, for the further such a barrier is from the Pole the thinner the ice becomes. In regard to this point it may be mentioned that in 1893 Larsen found in Graham's Land a barrier which, being in a comparatively low latitude, was only from 20ft. to 60ft. high, while that discovered by Ross in lat. 78deg. S. was very much higher. D'Urville, the gallant French Explorer, met with bergs in lat. 59deg. S. It would appear from this that their place of origin was an ice barrier even further south than that found by Sir James Ross. The Dundee whalers in 1892-3 also saw bergs over 200ft. high; these too in all probability came from a barrier which Dr. Murray is of opinion faces an open sea for some distance south of Ross's Ultima Thule. And, if there be an ice coast still further south, it is vaguely hinted at by Mr. Bull's measurements in 1896 of a berg 600ft. high, which at first he mistook for an island.

A thaw among Antarctic bergs is not often met with even in the height of summer; but, to show that such a thing does occur occasionally, the experiences of Ross may be mentioned. On one occasion when he was considerably within the Antarctic circle the thermometer stood at 12 degrees, but in the bergs all around there were evidences that they had suffered a partial thaw some time previously, for great icicles hung from their sides. On another occasion outside the circle he saw a complete thaw attended by sounds like the discharge of heavy artillery as the huge masses split and fell apart. But although the bergs are seldom melted in high latitudes they have another way of disposing of themselves; they run into one another and break up into small junks, which strew the sea for miles around. The dense ice-pack thus formed is one of the greatest dangers to navigation in those regions; indeed, the struggles of men with the everlasting ice-packs from the main part of the history of South Polar exploration. In his first voyage Ross forced his way through a pack 200 miles in breadth, and, in the following year, he found this same pack increased to 800 miles. On this occasion it cost him just eight weeks of the short southern summer to force his way through. Part of the way he proceeded in a novel fashion with the Erebus lashed to one side of a small berg and the Terror to the other. This method succeeded well, for the berg caught both the wind and the deeper currents, and forced a way among the lesser junks of ice, but when a storm arose some time later this method of procedure had to be abandoned. Then the fragments of ice in ceaseless commotion carried away the rudders of both ships, but, after innumerable dangers and hardships, including being constantly butted about by the floating ice like a football in a scrimmage, he eventually gained the other side where he found a clear sea. It was on this same voyage that the Erebus and the Terror collided in the night while trying to avoid a berg immediately ahead. The Erebus, being disabled, was for some time in great danger of being altogether wrecked upon the cliffs of the berg, but at last succeeded in drawing off.

D'URVILLE'S GALLANT BATTLES WITH THE ICE-PACK

were worthy of that heroic Frenchman. On his first voyage he entered a dense pack in lat. 63deg. S., the whole field glistening like alabaster in the bright sunlight. He tried to force his ship through, but got hemmed in during the night, when, to make matters worse, a gale arose and he describes his ships as being like two stags in a high-walled park, pursued by relentless dogs in the shape of fragments of ice. The snow came on and the ships were butted and shaken by the battery of floating iceblocks till he had to choose between being jambed and snowed up in the thick of it, or making a dash for the open sea. Choosing the latter course he cut his way out with levers and saws at the rate of a mile in ten hours. The American Wilkes also suffered severely in the ice-packs, one of his ships, the Peacock being completely icebound in lat. 66 degrees. It was at this time that he found some boulders on the top of a berg and guessed they had come direct from the Great Antarctic Continent. In the same latitude the Antarctic, of Svend Foyn's expedition in 1896, was completely icebound for a fortnight in a pack 500 miles in breadth.

The dangers of these belts of ice, coupled with the terrible risk of running into bergs in the heavy fogs which frequently obscure the Southern Seas, makes the conditions of South Polar exploration almost overwhelming even for a modern ship equipped with steam and other recent advantages. What the difficulties must have been to Ross who had to explore without steam, can be imagined. And when one thinks of Captain Cook, who had not even an ice-fortified ship like those of Ross, one feels bound to accord to him the title of the greatest navigator the world has seen.—*Globe.*

LORD LANSDOWNE has under consideration some change in the method of inflicting military punishments, and a departmental committee has been appointed to examine the question. General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., is chairman of the committee, which consists of Home and War officials combined. The members are Col. Garsia, Inspector-General of Military Prisons, Col. Bagot, R.E., Col. Allen, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces, and Major Arthur Griffiths, Inspector of Prisons. The secretary is Major Jones of the Wiltshire Regt.

I HAVE seen a letter (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") from an official attached to the Viceregal Court at Simla, in which he avers that information had been received there that the Ameer of Afghanistan was sending a handsome series of gifts to be dispatched to Queen Victoria. His Highness had become aware of the fact that Her Majesty's eightieth birthday would be the occasion of much festivity; and hence the little mission which has been dispatched from Cabul. When this letter left Simla the emissaries were expected to arrive in a fortnight or so.

LETTERS TO THE CELEBRATED.

(*From Mr. Punch's Vagrant.*)

TO MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

RESPECTED LAUREATE,—It was my fortune many years ago to be present at a cheerful gathering of men of the world, journalists, and other good fellows. There had been a plentiful flow of soul, and the stories had been as good as the company, but at a late stage of the proceedings, as I remember, we all fell under the thraldom of a certain past master in the business of high-spirited badinage. He rollicked on to right and to left while the rest pondered too late upon the repartees they might have directed against him. Finally our humourist turned upon a quiet and inoffensive gentleman with a burst of exuberant patronage and said, "Never mind, old man, we can't all be funny, can we?" "No," retorted the quiet man, "we can't, that's very true; but some of us try very hard, don't we?"

The application of this anecdote to you, oh, my Laureate, is not, perhaps of that obviousness which we have been told Nature and Sir Walter Besant have exhausted. But I have read your latest effusion in the "Standard," and in my vagrant fancy I see you poetizing away for all you are worth, all the heads, let us say, of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. William Watson. "Never mind, Rudyard, old man," I can hear you say, "we can't all write poetry, can we?" "No, Alfred, we can't, but some of us try very hard, don't we?"

After all, it is something to have tried and to keep on trying. I know many men, solid, amiable, and distinguished, who have reached a blameless old age without ever having versified. Consider their wretched state: they have never set themselves to the task of chopping sentences into lengths; they have never scanned; they have never counted syllables: they have never, Heaven help them, rhymed. What do they know of joy who have never, for instance, fixed the word "Heaven" at the end of a stanza, and have not discovered after running through the alphabet, that "leaven" is the best admissible rhyme to it? And the august delight of fixing "leaven" in, of making it, in spite of itself fit your intentions, of seeing "celestial sunset fires. That lift us from this earthly leaven" (how many foot pounds had the particular celestial sunset fire, the flaming solar yeast, that lifted you, oh, my poet and pride?) and, so proceeding till you wind up the stanza and clamp on the predestined rhyme with "darkly silent cypress spires" (surely you didn't expect them to be brightly abouting?), "pointing the way from hill to Heaven." These joys and that delight have been yours. For you are a singer, and if any envious linnet should ask you how you sing, you are entitled to reply that you sing after your own fashion, and leave linnets and Tennysons and Kiplings and Watsons to follow theirs.

And now let us have a little chat about The City of Flowers, which eloquently illuminated the darkly silent columns of the "Standard" on the 28th of April. It is a long pome—forgive the word; it is suggested by your own compression of poet, *metri gratia*, into pote in the third stanza—and out of the twenty-three stanzas I cannot make anything but a paltry selection of beauties. I wished to do this last week, but the fates and your own thoughtlessness prevented me. Your pome appeared on a Friday, and by the time I had roused myself from the ecstasy into which its perusal had plunged me, and had seized the eulogistic penholder, lo! it was too late to write for publication in the ensuing number of this journal. May I beg you for the future not to publish anything later in the week than Thursday?

However, to my task. It shocks me to think how terribly old we are all getting. Since the year 1861, as you justly and beautifully remark, "Nigh on eight lustres now have flown" (they had to fly instead of running or walking or passing because they were going to rhyme with "zone"). In 1861 I was alive, and you were already a pote. In 1861 Rudyard Kipling was still unborn, and a thousand other things that have happened since had not been thought of. It's a long period, and the thought of it irresistibly makes a man turn his mind to his latter end, nearer to him by nigh on eight lustres than when first with trembling heart you came to Florence. But why all this parade of the phenomena of Nature and your own fancy that attended your first coming to the City of Flowers? The season, it seems, was purplesweet, figs were a-plucking, and grapes a-pressing, a dead Pote was being borne (see note) to Santa Croce, and the folk who walked after the deceased did so—how otherwise were they to do it?—with following feet. And Florence flung her gates ajar and gently led you by the hand, and became "more than a foster nurse" to you (positive, fost; comparative, foster; superlative, fostest;) but in spite of all Florence's temptations, you still remain devoted to Albion's crags and cradling sea—which is enormously gratifying and highly patriotic on your part. I note that you proceed to ask:—

And, seems that welcome half-profaned,
If in your lap lain oft and long,
I fancy to have something drained
Of Dante's soul and Petrarch's song?

Don't worry, Alfred; it's pure fancy, nothing more; as visionary and impossible as your use of the word "lain"—which I must admit to be pretty steep for a laureate. But after all, who cares? My beautiful feelings are very important to me; yours are no doubt essential to your own well-being; but I assure you nobody else cares a rap about them. I don't wish to offend you, but I cannot help thinking that you are becoming just a little morbid about yourself and your fancies and your recollection of lap and love, and the unloving ones who live in spite of their own perpetual jarring (see how carefully I expound you to the general). And for myself, I confess, too, that all these peaches and pears and olives and wild bees, and green frogs singing on fig-tree boles, bore me to distraction; nor is it any consolation to me to know you went off into a deep, sweet swoon, during which you seemed immortally imparadised. It's too sugary and cloying, too carefully manufactured, too "gesucht," as the Germans say, to suit my taste. I fly for refreshment to other and manlier potes.

Never mind, Alfred. Keep on trying, but don't get immortally imparadised again.

Yours faithfully,
THE VAGRANT.

AMOK OFF SINGAPORE.

FIVE KILLED AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED.

ONE of the most dreadful instances of *mengamok* that has ever happened near Singapore took place on board the s.s. Sri Pontianak on Saturday night. Two Banjier men, father and son passengers on board the vessel from Pontianak, had made themselves conspicuous on Friday night by reading from papers supposed to be parts of the Koran and "playing" with knives and *krises*. The Captain disarmed them and the excitement apparently subsided. But of a sudden on Saturday night when the Sri Pontianak was approaching the Horsburg Light, there was a terrible commotion on board the ship. Everything was quiet, most of the passengers being asleep, the Captain being on the bridge, bringing the ship into the narrow waters. Of a sudden men, women and children ran shrieking about the vessel, up on the bridge and down to the Captain's cabin, yelling at the top of their voices "Amok, Amok." From his post on the bridge the Captain saw a man dancing about, brandishing a dagger in each hand, catching just a glimpse of bleeding bodies, some writhing in anguish some in the stillness that would never more be disturbed. People shouted to Captain Koenig to "shoot," not realising the difficulty of drawing a bead on a dancing man, in semi-darkness, surrounded by others. But the Captain waited his chance. When the man got in the neighbourhood of the mainmast, where the light was better, and the chance of a missing bullet reaching the innocent less, he fired at the miscreant, who dropped. He got up again and made his way down to the main deck, where he appears to have continued his murderous career, presently reappearing on the bridge, where he rushed at the jermudi, or steersman, who seized him by the hand and struggled with him, he meanwhile calling on the Captain and all near for help. Captain Koenig waited his chance once more, and this time fired from close quarters at the man, who dropped stone dead, after his short burst of murderous fury.

In the meantime the son was lost sight of in the excitement caused by his father. When the old man fell, search was made for his son, who was found wounded under the left arm, hidden in the port life boat.

In all there are killed, three Chinamen, one Chinese woman, and one child, and the murderer; those wounded are six Chinamen, two Chinese women, four children, and the accomplice of the murderer.—*Singapore Free Press.*

QUITE a little stir has been caused in New York by what can hardly have been other than an accidental omission made by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of Montrose, Forfarshire, who conducted the service on Sunday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, to whose pastorate the Rev. Alexander Connell, of London, recently refused an invitation. Mr. Stuart, in his introductory prayer, invoked divine blessings on Queen Victoria, but made no reference in that connection to President McKinley. The congregation was greatly astonished at the omission, which has since been much discussed.

THOUSANDS LOST THROUGH "PRINCIPLE."

CONSCIENCE MAY BE A COSTLY POSSESSION.

LUDICROUS though some forms of self-sacrifice may be, others touch the sensitive chords in one's nature more than words can tell. They are, not a few of them, far nobler than is the average act of heroism, which, after all, usually owes its inception to momentary impulse and its success to a fluke. Yet elevation of character goes unsung, whereas pluck is praised and rewarded always, and sometimes absurdly overrated.

Self-sacrifice is frequently manifested in money matters. A well-known engineer, recently deceased, frequently denied himself in this way. A life-long teetotaller, he would not supply anything to a brewer, not even on exceptionally favourable terms. While he was absent from England on one occasion a traveller in his employment took a large order from a member of the trade, agreeing to pay a penalty if it was not completed by a given date. The junior members of the firm thought that, for once, as things were very slack, they could rush the machinery through without their senior's knowledge. That gentleman, however, returned unexpectedly, and finding out what had been done, instantly cancelled the order and paid the penalty. It was computed that this involved a loss to him personally of something like £800.

More self-denying still is a certain working-class mother. Her only son, now about seventeen, will inherit, on coming of age, a large hotel and a number of houses, worth in the aggregate, perhaps, something like £70,000. She and her boy are the only two members of the family living, and they are in very poor circumstances. Yet she will not allow him to get a loan on the estate, which she insists he must come into possession of "without any drawback." Every morning she cheerfully trudges off to work in a cotton mill, where she has been employed for many years, and never does a word of complaint pass her lips.

What will not a mother do? The writer knew one—a widow—who idolised her son and her daughter. Gaining a scholarship, the boy went to college. For a time his maternal parent could contribute to his support without much deprivation; but in consequence of the failure of a building society she lost the whole of her capital. Then mother and daughter, more for the sake of the boy than for themselves took in washing in a semisecret fashion that moved those who knew the circumstances to tear-laughter. At last the family doctor warned the woman that such work would kill her. But for all that, she did not swerve from the course she had marked out, and as a result she literally dropped dead at the wash-tub one morning. Naturally, the absent son was overwhelmed with grief when he heard of his mother's noble self-sacrifice.

Men who cannot afford to keep a conscience—a very costly possession—frequently do so. A vigorous writer some time since relinquished one of the prizes of journalism, the editorship of a leading morning paper, for the sake of principle. Within the last twelve months a poor man—his present salary is only £120 per year—has proved himself equally high minded, having given away to charities a fortune made in an exceptionally vile traffic in which his parents were engaged. A bank clerk, again, once declined to benefit by a lawyer's blunder in a will—a blunder which would have enriched him to the extent of more than £30,000. Had he lacked grit, and insisted upon standing by the bond, he could have taken this amount and issued triumphant any from legal action brought against him.

In the world of sport many deeds of self-sacrifice have been witnessed. Some years ago, when amateurism was not a business, two cyclists were engaged in a twenty-five mile race for a fine cup, presented by the Parliamentary representative of the town. One of the men, A, was leading by a couple of laps, and had virtually won the race when he came a cropper, his machine breaking at the head and pitching him on the grass. His rival, B, had a period right, according to the etiquette of the track, to take full advantage of this accident, and, had he gone on, nothing but a mishap could have prevented him from carrying off the cup. But he elected to be chivalrous. He dismounted, and went to see if A was seriously hurt. Fortunately he was not; in fact, he was getting ready to start off again on another machine when B reached him.

Mounting their respective cycles simultaneously, the two pedalled away side by side. Then matters became more than a little ludicrous. A did not want to win in the circumstances: he was too high spirited to have the race given him. As for B, he meant to be beaten at all costs. So the men crawled round the track at a walking speed. A, however, had previously obtained such a lead that he could not possibly play the waiting game successfully, and accordingly he had to win.—*Home Paper.*

GENERAL SHERMAN AT SEDAN.

"SHERMAN on Franco-Prussian Battlefields" in the June *Century* consists of extracts from the American general's diary in 1872, and is not calculated to increase the reader's appreciation of French strategy and tactics in the war of 1870.

After I had seen this part of the field, I went through Sedan again, and out by the Donchery road to the Chateau Bellevue and the "Weaver's house," made famous by the events attending Napoleon's surrender. After this we went to the village of Fresnois, whence I walked up the hill whereon the Prussians had their batteries. If MacMahon had the least notice that he, with eighty-five thousand men would be compelled to fight double his numbers in and around Sedan, he should have fortified instantly with field-works the hill in front of Fresnois and the Chateau Bellevue; but, failing this, I think he could nevertheless have covered his troops against these points by the permanent forts on the south of the town, which are strong and could not be carried by an ordinary assault. The real battle was on the north side. There the French position was surely excellent. In a few hours his men could have thrown up the simplest cover at the apex near Illy, with a parapet running back of Floing on his left and Bazeilles on his right. Such a line cannot exceed five thousand yards, for which twenty-five thousand men are sufficient, and he had eighty-five thousand. The presence of Napoleon was, of course, a cause of weakness; the wounding of MacMahon was a misfortune, but from all accounts the French army was decidedly demoralized. Here as at Metz, the Prussians must have acted with great rapidity and boldness, almost with a contempt for the French. Thus crossing the Meuse at Donchery, and marching right around the French in full view till their head of column reached the road east of Bazeilles at Douzy, then forming line and closing down till the French were fairly invested. But the boldest act seems to have been the German attack on the bluff and plateau back of Floing. My map shows Douzy's corps there occupying a line of not more than two milees and it did look to me that ten thousand men ought to have held that line against the world. It was here the cavalry charge was made which was so fatal to the French. The Prussians once established on the plateau above Floing and on the hill in front of Fresnois, the situation of the French was simply deplorable. Still the consequences of the loss of that army at that time were so serious that I cannot but think that another desperate effort should have been made to drive the Prussians back from Floing. As it was, Napoleon took the initiative of surrender for himself and the army of which he was nominally the commander. This surrender surely was fatal to the French through the whole war.

THE movement to buy a residence in Washington as a gift for Admiral Dewey is not receiving the support which the popular enthusiasm for that officer seemed to ensure. Subscriptions to the fund come in slowly, averaging less than 200 dols. a day from the whole of the United States. A great many people, while by no means ignoring Admiral Dewey's services to the nation, think his achievements at Manila, though complete, and leaving nothing to be desired as far as they went, were not on a scale to justify a great national gift. Others are waiting to see what reward Congress may confer on him.

THE following telegram from Brest is published by the *Figaro*:—The cruiser Suffren, of 12,504 tons, the construction of which was begun on January 5 last will be launched on July 25. Thus only six months and twenty days will have elapsed from the time she was laid down until the launch. This is the first time that a vessel of this importance has been built in so short a time. The rapidity of construction of British warships, which has been so often cited as an example, and which has already been beaten in the case of the Jena, constructed in seven and a half months, is completely distanced by the Suffren. Eight hundred workmen have been constantly employed on the huge hull.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WRITERS AND READERS.

An interesting life of Sarah Bernhardt will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It is from the French of M. Jules Huret, with an introduction by M. Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano," and is personal and intimate. "I have never," says M. Rostand, "made the acquaintance of the Sarah with the coffin and the alligators. The only Sarah I know is the one who works. She is the greater." M. Rostand is half inclined to think that the life of Sarah Bernhardt may develop into a legend of the nineteenth century.

The great actress, we are told, is intensely devoted to her son, and M. Huret found touching evidence of this when he visited her in the hospital during her last illness. Saving flowers, there was nothing on the mantelpiece and tables but portraits of Maurice Bernhardt as a child, a youth, and as he is to-day. "Look," said Sarah, "there are his first shoe and his first shirt. They never leave me," she added. "When I travel I take them with me, and I felt I must have them here. I believe they bring me good luck." The book is to be illustrated.

A member of the ex-royal Servian house of Karageorgevitch has been travelling in India. This is Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch, and he has written a a book with the title "Enchanted India." Mrs. Clara Bell has translated it from the French of the author, and the English edition will be ready first. The volume is dedicated by the Prince to his friend, Mr. M. H. Spielman. It records in a chatty way the impressions which India made upon the traveller. He says of Bombay that it suggested to him a faint reminiscence of Chester! Naturally, he has something to say of British rule in India.

Mr. Andrew Lang has made considerable progress with the monograph on "Bonnie Prince Charlie," which he is preparing for the Goupil art series. He is having access to the Stuart papers at Windsor, and as a result we may expect many new lights upon a romantic character in British history. The two Jacobite risings in Scotland are, of course, old subjects of study with Mr. Andrew Lang. Some very interesting pictures will be available for the illustration of the work. The young Pretender, especially, has been a favourite subject in art.

A second Goupil book which has been arranged for will treat of Catherine de Medicis. Meanwhile there is only to be a French edition, of which a certain number of copies will be for England. Later there may be a small issue of an English translation. The author is M. Henri Bouchot, the keeper of the prints in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris. As usual, there will be two forms of the book, one on Japanese paper at £8, the other on fine paper at £3 3s. In each case the number of copies will be limited, and many of them have already been taken up.

A volume of discourses by the late Bishop of Meath is to be published this summer by Messrs. Macmillan. The sermons have been selected from the Bishop's existing manuscripts by his son, H. R. Reichel. They had been delivered at various times and places during the ministry of the Bishop. The volume is briefly entitled "Sermons," and contains a short but interesting prefatory memoir of the Bishop. Here something is said of the period following the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Party feeling between the Churches was then running high, and, moreover, the Darwinian theories were setting theologists and scientists at variance.

Messrs. Macmillan are to issue, in the autumn, a limited edition de luxe of Canon Ainger's well-known edition of the works of Charles Lamb, together with the memoir which appeared in the English Men of Letters Series. The whole work will be carefully revised by the editor, who will be able to incorporate some important new letters and also make interesting additions to the notes. Arrangements have been made to include the letters from Lamb to Charles Lloyd which appeared last year in a volume edited by Mr. E. V. Lucas. It is farther announced by Messrs. Macmillan that a new volume is about to be added to their Foreign Statesmen Series. It will be a life of Cosimo de Medici, by Miss K. Ewart

A work having the litle "Islam in Africa" will shortly be published by Messrs. Putnam. It is by the Rev. Mr. Patterbury, of the well-known Park Presbyterian Church, New York. He describes it as a study of the several African varieties of Mohammedanism, including that of the Mahdists of Northern Africa. Mr. Patterbury finds the variations from Asiatic Mohammedanism to be many and marked in Africa. He investigates the question. Has Mohammedan propagandism in Africa been a peaceful missionary work, or, for the most part, a remorseless and bloody conquest? The answer, he thinks, lies in the desolation of Northern Africa. The book is to have an introduction by Professor Ellinwood, of New York.

Another American, Judge Johnson, has been investigating the genuineness of Shakespeare. His line of inquiry is described in the title of a volume shortly to be published here, "The Testimony of the Sonnets as to the Authorship of the Shakespearean Plays and Poems." Judge Johnson has come to the conclusion that in a court of law judgment would probably go against any claim that Shakespeare was the author of the "Sonnets." His theory is that it was some other genius who addressed them to Shakespeare. He also applies this theory in a measure to the plays, but apparently has no idea who the other genius might have been.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, has just arrived in London for his usual summer visit.—The "Fortress of Yadasara" is a romance which Messrs. Warne are about to publish. It is by the writer who uses the nom de guerre "Christian Lys."—Mrs. Lily Thicknesse recently finished a novel to which she gives the title "Stuff o' the Conscience." It is to be published at once by Messrs.—Harper. Messrs. White will have ready a new story, "Bonnie Maggie Lauder," by Mr. Alan St. Aubyn. They are also bringing out at once "Henry Massanger," a novel by the Hon. Mrs. Jocelyn.—Later, Messrs. White will publish new novels by Mrs. Alexander, Miss Florence Marryat, Miss Adeline Sergeant, and "John Strange Winter."—The German Emperor has accepted a copy of Mr. John le Breton's novel "Unholy Matrimony," and has, through the German Ambassador, conveyed his thanks to Mr. le Breton.

It was inevitable that the Busch memoirs should appear in one volume. They will so be published within the next few weeks by Messrs. Macmillan.—Another book which is at once going into single volume form is Mr. Savage Landor's "In the Forbidden Land" It is issued by Mr. Heinemann.—Messrs. Warne will shortly have ready the first part of the edition which Mr. Edward Step is editing for them of Anna Pratt's well-known work of the flowering plants of great Britain.—A new weekly devoted to nautical matters, and happily named, "The Skipper," will begin to appear on Wednesday. The editor is Mr. Julius Gebe, and the contributors will include uch men as Mr. E. F. Knight, Mr. H. Laurence Swinburnp Mr. Whoan Boyle Mr. C. H. Berrow, Mr. H. D. Loery, and Ali-r Alfred Benzon.—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will shortly issue, at a popular price, a new work entitled Bell (N. and the Chinese," translated and edited "China French of Edmund Planchet by Mrs. Arthur from the D'Anvers.) The author knows China and its people well.

Twenty years ago in July, "W. G.," champion cricketer, was presented by the cricket-playing world with a splendid testimonial in recognition of his remarkable performances. Dr. Grace, who will soon be fifty-one, had in 1879 a brilliant record of fifteen years. It is to be hoped that the cricketing book upon which Dr. Grace has been engaged may be ready by next July. Its publisher, Mr. Bowden, thinks it may possibly be ready next month. Dr. Grace's reminiscences will be peculiarly interesting to all lovers of the game. Among the illustrations in the book will be many portraits.

Chess players will be much interested in a book which Mr. Anderson Graham has edited for publication by Messrs. Longmans. The title explains itself, "Mr. Blackburne's Games at Chess." There are four hundred of these games, arranged by the renowned player himself. The volume is to contain full details of Mr Blackburne's contests. Mr. Graham also discusses lindfold chess, Mr. Blackburne's feats in which are famous all over the world.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. have nearly ready for publication a book on Morocco by Mr. Budgett Meakin. It is to be followed by two more written by the same author. The first, entitled "The Moorish Empire," is chiefly historical. Mr. Meakin lived a long time in Morocco, was in confidential relations with the Emperor, and knows the people, their dialects, and customs thoroughly. The Morocco question is coming to the front, and an exhaustive and trustworthy book upon it is much needed. The American edition of Mr. Meakin's book will be brought out by the Macmillan Company.

THE DEATH OF DARIUS.

In the June *Century* Prof. Wheeler's eighth paper on Alexander the Great describes "Alexander's Mightiest Battle," wherein at Gangamela, with 47,000 men, he overthrew Darius and his million. His pursuit of the Persian king, some months later, and his failure to capture him alive, were among the most striking incidents in the conqueror's history.

There was no time for delay. Men and horses were already fatigued by the forced marches, but there could be no halt. It was a race for a prize Alexander had set his heart upon gaining. On they went again over hill and valley, through the night and on until noon. Then they came to a village which the party had left only the day before, but with the intention of travelling by night. Still they were twenty-four hours ahead. Alexander's troop was almost exhausted. Did the villagers know of no shorter road? There was one, but through a desert country, with no water for horse or man. Quickly transferring five hundred selected infantrymen to as many horses taken from the cavalry, and directing the rest of the infantry to follow by the main road, he set off by the canter by the desert road. Men fell by the way, horses foundered, but all night long the mad chase was forced. Nearly fifty miles had been covered. Then in the gray morning light was discovered on ahead the straggling caravan. There was no preparation for defence. One glimpse of those dreaded horsemen, and then a wild scramble for life. The few who stayed to fight were cut down. Bessus and his aides had tried to induce the captive Shah to mount a horse and flee, but he stoutly refused. Then they drove their javelins into his body, and scurried off.

On down the dismantled line of the caravan the Macedonian riders came, no more than threescore able to keep pace with the leader. "They rode over abundance of gold and silver that lay scattered about, and passed by chariots full of women which wandered here and there for want of drivers, and still they rode on hoping to overtake the van of the flight and find Darius there" (Plutarch). But nowhere was Darius to be found until at last a rider, straggling away from the rest found a wagon far away from the road by a valley pool where the frightened, unguided mules had dragged it. In it lay the dying Shah. "Still he asked for a little cool water to drink, and when he had drunk he said to Polystratus, who had given it to him: 'Sir, this is the bitter extremity of my ill fortune, to receive a benefit which I cannot repay; but Alexander will repay you. The gods recompense to Alexander the kindness he has done my mother and my wife and my children. I give him through you this clasp of the hand.' With these words he took the hand of Polystratus and died. When Alexander reached the spot, he was pained and distressed, as one could see, and he took off his own mantle and laid it upon the body, and wrapped it around" (Plutarch).

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1899-1900:—

In the month of April 1899.

	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	97,04,668	1,05,59,961	2,02,64,629
Exports	11,95,167	31,75,511	43,70,678
Net Imports	85,09,501	73,84,450	1,58,93,951

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1899-1900:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of April 1899	89,750	41,77,492*	42,67,242

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of April 1899	....	37,31,747	37,31,747

* Of which Rs. 41,30,890 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

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Thousands of similar Testimonials have been received by Professor MUNYON, and innumerable letters of thanks and gratitude for his wonderful remedies.

☞ Ask your Chemist for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and you will soon see which of the many 47 remedies is the one you require.

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Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.
Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
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Poona:—BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:—JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

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Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every Bottle.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR.

"Never mind, Baby! It will soon grow now."

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING, SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

Restores the Hair. Preserves the Hair.
Promotes the Growth. Renders it Soft.
Arrests the Fall. Removes Dandruff.
Strengthens the Roots. Allays all Irritation.

PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6, and (three times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of "Harlene" for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used.

QUITE BALD.

"12, Grove Street, Retford.

"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully, "ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Forty the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Trade WW Mark.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
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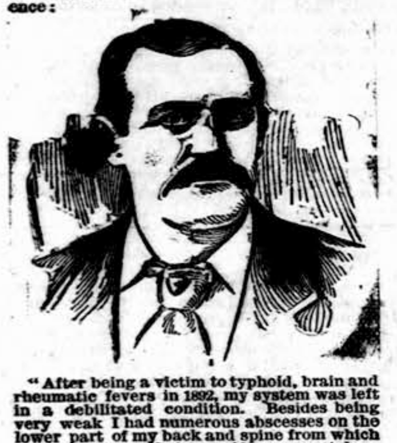

"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had numerous abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lanced another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I now feel as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs., and now after using a dozen bottles my weight is 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world?"

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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago;
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
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Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
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Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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COD LIVER OIL.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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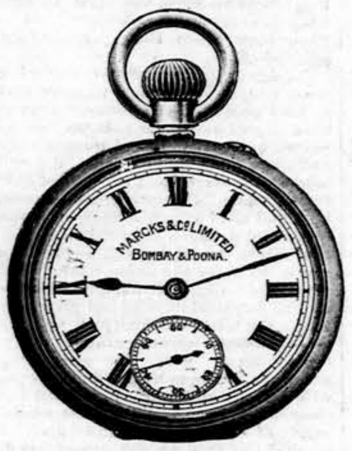

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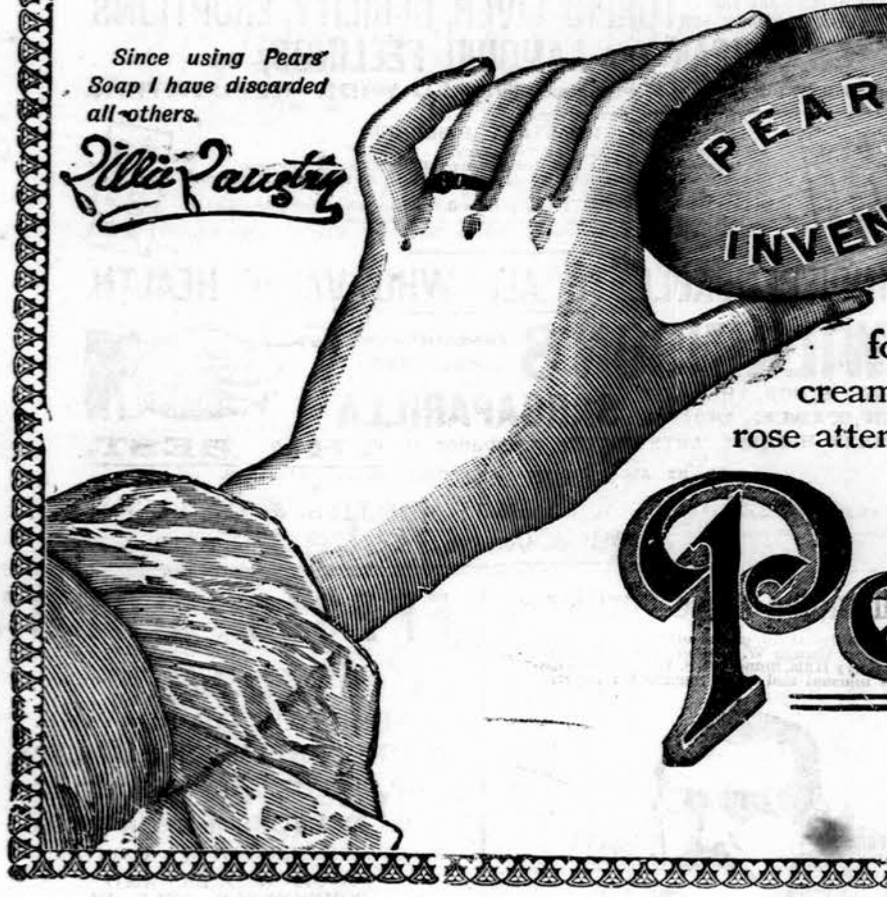

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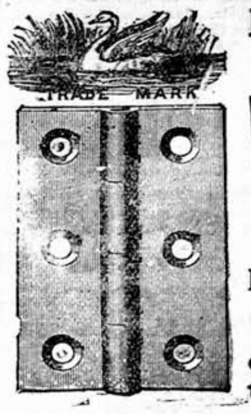

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